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THE TIMES

Marrying off a previous Prince of Wales, page 12

FitzGerald set for power after deal with Labour

From Christopher Thomas, Dublin

A coalition government headed by Dr Garret FitzGerald looks certain to scrape home in the Irish Republic when MPs assemble for the twenty-second Dail tomorrow.

Labour Party delegates voted 737 to 477 in Dublin yesterday in support of a wide-ranging deal with Dr FitzGerald's Fine Gael party. The deal includes a cut in income tax from 35 to 25 per cent with large increases in value-added tax but with food, electricity, coal, clothing and footwear excluded.

The Labour Party's new leader Mr Michael O'Leary, exacted a high price for entering the pact. There is a far stronger socialist element to the agreement than Fine Gael would have wished, including an across-the-board increase of 5 per cent in welfare payments from October.

Dr FitzGerald's electoral promise of ending the budget deficit in four years already looks doubtful. The primary object will be employment expansion, which will mean immediate aid to large sections of manufacturing industry, tourism and agriculture and expensive support for creating jobs for the young.

There is still a remote possibility that Mr Charles Haughey's Fianna Fail could cling to power. It depends on the votes or abstentions of six independent MPs and all but one have kept their intentions secret.

Now that the deal is secured, however, it looks as if two, and perhaps three, of them will vote for Dr FitzGerald. One intends to abstain and the other two could support Mr Haughey.

That would give the coalition a majority of perhaps three, but there is the problem of the Speaker, a Fianna Fail man. Traditionally the post is accepted for life but on this occasion he may be withdrawn in order to vote for Mr Haughey.

In that event one of the independents might take the job, which carries a £25,000 salary and the chance of not having to fight another election.

The coalition deal was worked out in more than 100 hours of negotiations after the inconclusive general election result which gave Fianna Fail 78 seats, Fine Gael 65, Labour 15, and others (including two Maze prisoners who cannot vote) 8.

Labour's impact on the coalition, coupled with a large influx of young radical MPs into Fine Gael, could give the partnership government a greater left-wing flavour than any previous administration.

Four of the Cabinet posts would go to Labour, including that of Deputy Prime Minister, which would be held by Mr O'Leary. The joint policy document, running to 50 pages and entitled "Programme for Government 1981-1986," does not include proposals for one of Labour's main passions, a wealth tax. Fine Gael, with support from big farmers, could not have got away with that.

However, it has agreed to a system of taxing those with "substantial capital" to raise £65m a year by 1983. There will also be a special levy on bank profits and tougher measures against tax dodging.

On social issues, Labour's controversial proposal for legalizing divorce is not in evidence; that, too, would have embarrassed Fine Gael. But an all-party group of MPs will be established to look into difficulties related to marital breakdown.

The joint document opens with Northern Ireland and confirms that the Anglo-Irish talks established after last December's Dublin summit between Mr Haughey and Mrs Margaret Thatcher will continue. There is, however, a commitment to end the "unnecessary secrecy" surrounding the talks and an insistence that Ulster politicians must be involved.

Trade unions affiliated to the Labour Party, numbering only 17 of the national total of 92, are generally unhappy about the deal, believing that the party is in danger of losing credibility as a separate political force.

Their disenchantment will do nothing to create a calm climate for negotiations on a national wage agreement which begin in the autumn.

Other Irish news, page 2
Leading article, page 13

Many feared dead in blast at Iran party HQ

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 28

A powerful explosion tonight severely damaged the Tehran headquarters of Iran's all-powerful Islamic Republican Party. Hospitals were placed on full alert and reported heavy casualties. Some reports spoke of many dead.

The blast, presumed to have been caused by a bomb, was powerful enough to be heard throughout the city centre.

The streets around were a scene of chaos afterwards and it was impossible to obtain accurate information. Reporters were prevented from going near the building, but several bystanders told me that the two-storey building had been all but flattened.

Ambulances sped to and fro and dozens more stood by in surrounding streets, along with several lorryloads of troops and police and many Revolutionary Guards. Bulldozers were brought in. The eyewitnesses said that rubble lay completely across the dark, narrow street outside.

The official Pars news agency later confirmed that the explosion was caused by a bomb and blamed "counter-revolutionaries" for the incident. It is becoming clear that underground Leftist groups supporting the dismissed President Beni-Sadr have begun a campaign of terror against the ruling fundamentalists. Many of the leaders of the Islamic Republican Party also hold key posts in the administration.

Bani-Sadr accused, page 4

Peking and Delhi seek agreement on border

China and India will start talks in Peking in September to try to settle the long-standing dispute over their 2,500 miles of shared border. Mr Huang Hua, China's Foreign Minister, has agreed in Delhi with Indian leaders that the two countries will seek a general improvement in relations Page 4

Miners move to support Benn

The Yorkshire area coalfield leaders believe that steps they have taken give them a good chance of swinging their union's block vote behind Mr Benn in the Labour deputy leadership election Page 2

'The Times' crop survey

Crops have recovered well from the snows of April and the floods of May, according to the first crop survey compiled by *The Times* this year. But many farmers face attacks by fungus diseases on crops Page 2

Taylor returns to England team

Bob Taylor, the Derbyshire wicketkeeper, has been recalled to the England Cricket team for the second Test match against Australia at Lord's, beginning on Thursday. Taylor, aged 39, replaces Paul Downton of Middlesex Page 7

Funds snag for gas pipeline

Funding for the £2,700m North Sea gas pipeline, details of which are expected this week, may have hit a last-minute snag. Oil companies have not yet committed themselves to financing a share of the project. Page 15

Thatcher mission

Mrs Thatcher will take part in the EEC summit, where discussion will start on budget reform and proposals for a conference on Afghanistan. President Mitterrand will be included for the first time Page 4

On the upturn...

Britain's economy is near the turning point, says a report by the London Business School which predicts single-figure inflation and 3 per cent growth next year Page 15

Poll puts Peres level with Begin

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, June 28

With only 48 hours to go until voting in the Israeli general election, the opposition Labour Party has succeeded in reversing the pro-Government trend which has been a consistent factor in all the opinion polls commissioned here for the past three months.

According to the latest poll published today in the *Jerusalem Post*, Labour has made a recovery at the closing stages of the campaign and now stands neck and neck with the ruling right-wing Likud coalition.

The poll predicted that both parties would win 42 seats each in the 120-seat Knesset. It came after a similar survey taken earlier this month showing Likud winning 49 seats compared with 37 for Labour.

Today's result caused an immediate boost in morale for Labour, which has become dispirited by the apparently unstoppable flow of support for Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister.

Although the poll came as a blow to Likud, which had been making steady progress since January, when the *Jerusalem Post* survey gave it only 20 seats, some senior members of the coalition expressed relief that the setback might prevent the mood of complacency which had set in among some party workers.

Labour Party officials emphasized that the poll was taken before two recent events which they hoped would further assist them on voting day: last Thursday's televised debate between Mr Begin and Mr Shimon Peres, the opposition leader, and the last-minute appointment of Mr Yitzhak Rabin as Labour's defence spokesman.

At a rally in Jerusalem last night, Mr Begin dismissed the reconciliation between Mr Rabin, a former Labour Prime Minister, and his arch rival, Mr Peres as "the height of cynicism and hypocrisy".

He said that only 10 days earlier Mr Peres had reassured Labour's then candidate for the defence post that he was withstanding pressures to oust him and appoint Mr Rabin in his place.

No reasons for the sudden upsurge of support for Labour were given in today's poll, but commentators believe that one significant factor may be the reaction to the widespread organized violence at Labour election rallies.

In the final days of the campaign the Opposition has been making effective use of the violence in its press and television advertising. Labour speakers have repeatedly accused Mr Begin of whipping up the violence by his fierce rhetoric which has become a campaign hallmark.

The violence continued tonight with an arson attack on the Tel Aviv premises of an anti-Government pressure group called Anything but the Likud. Earlier, telephone lines to the building had been cut.

Today's poll has confirmed the view held by many senior diplomats that the result of the election is likely to be extremely close, leading to a hectic period of coalition-building which could last through much of July. If neither side is able to form a government, it is conceivable that another election would have to be held.

Likud has close ties with the two main orthodox religious groups, who between them are predicted to win 14 seats. Thus it is generally accepted that it has a built-in five-seat advantage over Labour in its ability to form a viable coalition.

But against this, observers have to weigh Labour's superior ability in mobilizing its supporters on polling day, using the country-wide network of kibbutzim and the trade union movement.

One experienced official estimated that Labour would be able to field 100,000 volunteers on Tuesday, compared with only 40,000 for Likud.

The political complexities likely to occupy Israelis over the next few weeks are highlighted by the *Jerusalem Post* poll, which gives three seats to Mr Moshe Dayan's new centre party, two seats to Tami, the new oriental Jewish party, and four to the extreme right-wing Tehiya.

Fight for votes, page 4
Leading article, page 13



Start of the trail: Fun runners stride out.

12,250 hit the road and run up £1m

From Our Correspondent, Newcastle upon Tyne

Britain's biggest fun run took to the streets of Tyneside yesterday.

About 12,250 people took part in the 13-mile Great North Run from Newcastle to South Shields, bringing traffic on Tyneside almost to a halt [illegible] several hours.

The [illegible] attracted Sunday [illegible] athletes, a[illegible] estimated it was [illegible] by about a quarter [illegible] million people. It is expected to raise £1m for charity.

A Tyneside cancer scanner appeal will benefit by £250 from Kevin Keegan, England football captain, who had pledged 50p for every man who finished ahead of him and £1 for every woman.

He ran the course in under 1½ hours but still finished only 497th. Two women beat him; the first to pass the tape was Miss Karen Goldhawk, aged 20, an RAF dental nurse.

Minutes behind Keegan Mr Alan Robinson, a spina bifida victim, aged 26, from Sheffield, who was one of 29 people competing in wheelchairs.

The race was won by Mike McCleod, Tyneside's international 10,000 metre star, who finished in one hour, 3.17 minutes.

The organizers took out more than £1m worth of insurance for the race, but there were no serious accidents or injuries.

Marathon results, page 8

Spadolini forms his first government

From John Earle, Rome, June 28

Signor Giovanni Spadolini, Secretary of the small Republican Party, today formed Italy's first government not to be headed by a Christian Democrat for over 35 years.

It is a five-party coalition, dedicated to dealing with what he calls the four emergencies: Inflation, terrorism, scandals in public life and the worsening international situation.

Signor Spadolini's alliance of *Christian Democrats, Socialists*, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals replaces after 33 days—a relatively short interregnum by Italian standards—the Government of Signor Arnaldo Forlani, overwhelmed by the affair of the Masonic group P2.

The P2 affair, coming after a series of scandals, has given rise to numerous calls from the public for a new way of governing. The novelty, however, lies more in the way Signor Spadolini has put his government together, than in its composition.

The structure of the new coalition is basically the same, except that the Liberals as new members of the coalition have been given one Ministry, Health, displacing a Socialist. The Christian Democrats have 15 ministers instead of 14, to compensate for losing the Prime Minister. The number of Socialist and Social Democratic ministers is as before, while the Republicans have retained only one minister, Signor Giorgio La Malfa at the Budget.

Two of the more successful ministers from the last government have been dropped, Signor Filippo Maria Pandolfi (Christian Democrat) at Industry, and Signor Franco Reviglio (Socialist) at Finance. Both were victims of internal party bickerings over lists of candidates to submit to Senator Spadolini.

The new Prime Minister's first engagement was to explore the prospects of reducing labour costs as part of the campaign against inflation, in a meeting tonight with employers and trade unionists.

Profile, page 5

Reagan triumph routs Democrats

From Patrick Brogan, Washington, June 28

The Democratic leadership in Congress has collapsed and President Reagan now controls the American government more firmly than any President since the great days of Lyndon Johnson. He is using his power to reverse the social and financial policies built into government by Johnson and, earlier, by Franklin Roosevelt.

On Friday evening the House of Representatives, which is nominally controlled by the Democrats, voted by 217 to 211 to approve a Republican "Reconciliation Bill". It was the most important victory President Reagan has obtained. It was a procedural device discovered by Mr David Stockman, director of the budget, by which, instead of voting on each of the individual components of the federal budget, Congress approved one omnibus Bill, with hundreds of disparate items, cutting spending by $38,200m (about £19,000m).

This is only about 5 per cent of the budget, but the cuts will add up to $100,000m in three years and, much more important, will stop the growth of federal spending in many areas.

The Reconciliation Bill cut "entitlement programmes," or slowed their growth. These are programmes that grow automatically, under earlier legislation, without Congressional interference; under entitlement legislation passed years ago, for instance, the cost of the food stamp programme is now more than 10 times what it was originally intended to be.

All that will now stop, and Mr Reagan and Mr Stockman are now confident that the budget will be balanced by 1984. That, of course, is the year of the next presidential election and Mr Reagan, or his chosen heir, could run on a platform of fiscal responsibility and success. Mr Reagan will now, obviously, get his tax cut. He wants to reduce personal taxes across the board by 5 per cent on October 1 and 10 per cent in each of the next two years. The Democrats are no longer capable of stopping him.

President Reagan won this latest victory with the help of 29 Democrats who voted against their party. He lost two Republicans in the vote.

The defectors are mostly from the South, the largest contingent coming from Texas. It is a re-creation of the old alliance between conservative Republicans and "Dixiecrats" (Southern Democrats) that ran Congress most of the time from the Civil War until the New Deal, and reappeared after the last war.

The liberals are in precipitate retreat. Mr Thomas O'Neill, Speaker of the House, has never recovered his authority over the new Congress. Losing a score of Democrats in the election, and then under assault from Mr Stockman, he took a long holiday, golfing in Australia instead of preparing the troops for battle. He now has to deny almost daily reports that he will not run for reelection next year.

The President's success is also a personal one. He has spent more time on the telephone to members of Congress than any of his predecessors, except Johnson, calling those essential Democrats half a dozen times each.

The President put all his authority, reputation and popularity into winning these economic battles, because presidents always run out of steam as their terms advance and congressmen, looking towards the next election, become less amenable to persuasion.

The federal budget will continue to expand, with inflation, but at a much slower rate, despite the huge increase in defence expenditure. Taxes will come down, and if there is any truth in supply-side economics, it will now be demonstrated.

□ Los Angeles: "It was a victory for our economic programme, a victory for bipartisan rapport between Republicans and conservative Democrats in the House, but above all a personal victory for President Reagan," declared Mr Edwin Meese, chief counsellor to President Reagan (Nicholas Ashford writes).

One commentator added: "Reaganomics are about to become a part of life."

Unions face choice of pay rises or jobs, says CBI

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Britain's employers are seeking to cut pay settlements to at least half the present rate in the new round of negotiations, beginning in August. Settlements currently average 8 per cent.

The Confederation of British Industry, which is orchestrating a campaign for substantially lower pay settlements in tandem with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday warned trade unions that they faced a stark choice next year between more pay and more jobs.

Sir Terence Beckett, Director-General of the CBI, said: "One man's pay increase is another man's place in the dole queue this year. British industry has done virtually nothing to improve its labour cost competitiveness in recent months. We have to get settlements down very substantially beyond the 8 per cent of the present round".

CBI leaders have discussed their approach to the problem over the past few weeks with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, and other ministers.

They appear to have indicated their broad agreement with the CBI's analysis that unless pay increases are cut substantially, inflation will surge ahead, unemployment will rise beyond three and a half million within two years, and industry's competitiveness will be blunted still further.

The employers' organization is carefully avoiding any reference to the setting of a pay norm or suggesting precise percentage targets. It is also dismissing the idea of a going rate and, indeed, argues that many companies will be unable to afford to pay any increases at all.

Continued on back page, col 1

Rowland voices optimism on 'Observer' bid

By Craig Seton

Mr Roland (Tiny) Rowland, head of the Lonrho conglomerate whose bid for *The Observer* is expected to be approved by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in a report published today, said last night that all sides should accept its findings.

Mr Rowland said he had no idea what the commission would recommend in its report to Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade. "We have gone to the commission and anybody who does not accept it now must be a bad loser. They asked for it, they got it, and now they should accept it."

He added: "I am an optimist and always have been. Now we will have to wait and see what happens."

West Indian mother blames the do-gooders

By Frances Gibb

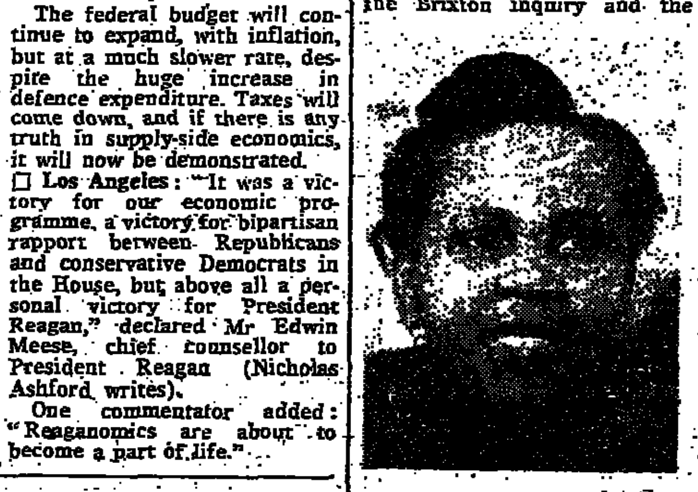
A West Indian mother of five attacked the "soft, do-good" attitude of teachers and welfare workers yesterday for the failure of West Indian children to do well at school. She claimed the attitudes were a root cause of the Brixton riots.

Mrs Stella Best, aged 49, of Tottenham, North London, said teachers were constantly saying how well West Indians were doing at school and that they were "above average" and "would go far".

"When they say they'll go far, I now know they mean to Brixton Prison", she said cynically. "Take my eldest child. They were always saying she was 'just less than A-minus'. Well, I would put her at about C-minus. My boy is supposed to be very bright. Yet he comes home not understanding simple fractions. He hasn't dared to say he doesn't understand because he is supposed to be so bright."

Parents were constantly misled by teachers over-praising their children in such meaningless jargon, she said. "The mother never stops to ask if the teacher is telling the truth and if the child actually needs a bit of attention. She just assumes he can do better, because teacher said so, and nags him to work more."

Mrs Best, who works as a packer with English Abrasives Ltd, said she was prompted by the Brixton inquiry and the



Mrs Best: Parents and teachers to blame.

recent report on West Indian children in schools, to write to *The Times* (letters, June 27) "because it is the most influential paper and I wanted to get my views across to the academics".

After seeing her four girls, aged 19 to 26, through the state system (her youngest, an 11-year-old boy, Ovid, is still at primary school) and trying to choose the schools with the best discipline, she believes teachers set much trouble in store for when the children leave. "Parents suddenly get a big shock when they discover their children are not even sitting CSEs—but it's a bit late by then."

Parents have been encouraged to have high ideals for their children who turn out not able to get a job, Mrs Best said yesterday. Unemployment did not help; but it was not the whole problem. "The children then won't touch a factory job—they feel they can do something better—and they drift out on to the streets with

Continued on back page, col 6

Not quite the same nine o'clock news

By Kenneth Gosling, Arts Reporter

Some of the most familiar faces on British television will disappear from the screen or appear less often when the BBC reshuffles its newsreaders this autumn.

But there will be one newcomer, Moira Stuart, who will be the first black female newscaster when she begins in August on six months' attachment from radio.

The BBC says there has been no dispute over the shake-up, which so far has seen the departure of John Edmunds. He came on a year's sabbatical and is returning to his previous work as a university lecturer.

A spokesman said that negotiations with a number of people had still to be completed. He would not confirm that there was a secret plan to make John Humphreys, former correspondent in Washington and Johannesburg, a British model of Walter Cronkite, the distinguished American news presenter and commentator who retired recently.



Moira Stuart: On attachment for six months.



Jan Leeming: Weekend duties after birth of baby.

But the plan is for him to present the main nine o'clock news three nights a week with John Simpson, the BBC's political editor, taking the other two week nights.

One of the surprises of the new plan is that Jan Leeming, who has been away for two months having a baby, will probably concentrate on news-reading at weekends, although this does not rule out appearances at other times as well. Richard Baker, whose popularity is undiminished, recently had his contract renewed but from the autumn is expected to read mainly the early evening bulletins.

Peter Woods, another regular reader, is tipped for a job in the BBC's foreign news department but it is said this will not preclude on-screen appearances. Kenneth Kendall's contract expires in December, but this is understood to be at his own wish. Now in his mid-50s he is seriously thinking about other work.

An extension of the BBC's lunchtime television news, making it 10 minutes longer than ITN's 20-minute bulletin, is also reported as being discussed. It would have two presenters, Moira Stuart and Richard Whitmore.

A spokesman said last night: "There is no wholesale slaughter of newsreaders or anything on those lines going on. But changes are being considered."

One issue still unresolved is whether Mr Simpson will continue as the political editor.

Yorkshire miners act to swing vote to Benn

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Barnsley

The militant Yorkshire miners are taking steps to swing the crucial 244,000 block vote of the National Union of Mineworkers behind Mr Wedgwood Benn in the Labour Party deputy leadership election.

They have drawn up an emergency motion supporting the left candidate in the leadership battle for consideration at the NUM policymaking conference in Jersey next week. It calls on the 350 delegates to back a team of Mr Michael Foot as leader with Mr Benn as his deputy.

Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing president of the Yorkshire miners, predicted last night there was a very good chance that the NUM conference would back the Benn candidature for the election being held on September 27 under the new electoral college arrangement that gives a big say to the unions.

Yorkshire miners originally put forward their proposal as an amendment to an existing motion on acceptance of the electoral college division of votes determined at the party's special conference in Wembley in January.

But it was ruled out of order by Mr Joseph Gormley, union president, on the ground that it did not relate strictly to the content of the motion to which it was attached. What is less well known is he also indicated that that would be a proper subject for an emergency motion.

Left wingers preparing to take that course of action believe they can secure the simple majority required for Mr Benn. They cite a shift in the attitude of the Midlands region as supporting evidence. The Midlands area council of the union has decided to back Mr Michael McGahey, Communist president of the Scottish miners, as the union's nominee for the TUC General Council in 1982.

That development should give Mr McGahey a marginal majority over his moderate rival, Mr Raymond Chadburn, president of the Nottinghamshire miners. There was a dead heat when the two men stood last year, and deadlock was broken when Mr Gormley used his casting vote for the moderate, who is due to take up a seat on the TUC council in September but for a term that could last only a year.

Mr Benn's supporters see that development and other moves as evidence of a shift towards the left in the months before the election for a national president of the NUM to succeed Mr Gormley.

Mr Scargill, the left's standard bearer in that election, said last night: "It would be unthinkable if the NUM were not given an opportunity to debate the issue and decide who to support. If there is any manipulation at the conference it would be regarded as a betrayal of the democratic structure of the union."

☐ The 200,000 block vote of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, the biggest building workers' union, seemed almost certain to go to Mr Benn after last week's backing by the union's three top communists for a proposal to nominate him as deputy leader (our Labour Staff writes).

The communists on the executive were pivotal in the decision when they voted for a proposal by their executive colleague, Mr Charles Kelly, a left-wing member of the Labour Party national executive, to nominate Mr Benn.

The executive decision was said last night to be binding under rule on the executive members themselves, although not on the 26 non-executive members of the union's delegation to the Labour Party conference.

However, the delegation is thought to be evenly balanced politically and the mandate on the four Labour Party members of the executive was thought to be enough to secure a majority for Mr Benn at the eve of conference delegation meeting.

The three Communist Party members of the executive, Mr Arthur Utting, Mr Hugh D'Arcy and Mr Jack Henry, cannot attend the delegation meeting.

☐ Mr John Silkin, one of the contenders for the deputy leadership, on Saturday challenged his two rivals, Mr Denis Healey and Mr Benn, to explain their continued allegiance to an incomes policy (our Political Correspondent writes).

He claimed that his rivals were set on the old course that lost Labour the general election by favouring an incomes policy worked out with the unions.

"Patently this is unworkable, divisive and socially unjust," Mr Silkin said in a message to his constituents.

☐ A suggestion that Labour's forthcoming deputy leadership election will not end disruption in the party but start fresh arguments about the validity of the vote has come from Mr Roy Mason, MP for Barnsley and shadow Minister of Agriculture (Ronld Kershaw writes from Barnsley).

Mr Mason told party workers on Saturday: "There are new layers of policy pronouncements. Personal vilification is hardening attitudes in both camps. The winner will have to contend with a greater degree of mistrust by the loser's campaigners."

He added: "What of his manifesto and its differences with conference decisions? This is the wider vote of the whole movement. This is the electoral college. Will this not transcend an annual conference vote that may have been taken after 20 minutes' discussion and will there be a test of power of the electoral college versus conference decisions?"

SDP quick to begin Warrington campaign

From John Chartres
Warrington

Within 24 hours of the writ being issued, the three main contenders in the Warrington by-election were getting their campaigns into full swing on Saturday.

Although Labour's choice of July 16, the earliest possible date, as polling day may be construed as an attempt to catch the social democrats off balance, they have obviously reacted quickly to the challenge.

Mr Roy Jenkins, the SDP candidate, has been in Warrington since the middle of last week, and 50 party workers were delivering 22,500 copies of a letter from him to homes yesterday.

The letter said the most serious local issue was another increase in unemployment, bringing the jobless total in the constituency to 8,737.

The Labour candidate, Mr Douglas Hoyle, former MP for Nelson and Colne, and the Conservative candidate, Mr Stanley Sorrell, a London bus driver, were also in action on Saturday in Warrington's bustling shopping centre.

Mr Jenkins was supported by 20 Liberal Party officers and councillors from Merseyside, mobilized by Mr David Alton, Liberal MP for Liverpool Edge Hill, as part of the Liberal/SDP pact.

Mr Jenkins and Mr John Roper, the MP for Farnworth who left Labour to join the social democrats, said yesterday they were pleased at their reception in Warrington.

"Everyone was very nice and I can only think of one chap who was a trifle rude", Mr Jenkins said. "I think this is a most interesting constituency and it obviously contains a lot of very nice people."

The social democrats are holding a press conference this morning and they expect to have to accommodate up to 100 British and international representatives of the media at such conferences by early next week. All the original members of the "gang of four" are expected to campaign

Labour and Conservative Party press conferences begin tomorrow but the Conservatives intend to arrange a welcoming ceremony to Mr Sorrell this evening.

Campaign cars adorned with balloons and posters could be seen in preparation in side streets yesterday, many bearing the cheerful signs of Warrington's multi-industry and multinational character.

They included imitations of the international car stickers which proclaim either GWL (meaning Greenall Whitley Land) or VSSR (Varrington State of the Soviet Republic), both the work of the advertising agency representing one of the town's main industries, that of brewing beer and making vodka.

Nominations close on July 6 and a dozen fringe parties have said they intend to apply for papers.

Some espouse such causes as "anti-marriage" and Citizens' Band Radio; their presence in such numbers could delay the declaration of the count until early next day.

Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Steven Adby as Henry VIII riding in the state barge past Windsor Castle during rehearsals yesterday for Thames Heritage, a pageant portraying the river's history to be held at Eton from July 8 to 11.

Reactor safety doubts raised by scientists

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Two leading scientists with long experience of the development of nuclear reactors have raised fundamental questions about the safety of the new type of atomic power stations the Government intends to build.

The two views come from Sir Alan Cottrell, a former chief scientific adviser to the Government and senior metallurgist to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, and from Dr Harold Agnew, former director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and president of the General Atomic Company.

Sir Alan suggests that inspection techniques for detecting cracks in metal are not sensitive enough to ensure safety levels acceptable in the United Kingdom for the operation of the American-designed pressurized water reactor (PWR).

"Present methods o[illegible] crack detection a[illegible] adequate for fault[illegible] 8in thick steel w[illegible] the pressure vessel th[illegible] contains the core of nuclear fuel of a PWR.

Sir Alan believes it is necessary to detect cracks as small as ¼ in long. In practice, flaws of up to 2 in long may go undetected if they lie deep within the steel wall.

These observations come in a book published today, *How Safe is Nuclear Energy?*, in which Sir Alan is otherwise reassuring. But his views on the PWR come in a week when Mrs Margaret Thatcher will confirm the Government's commitment to a programme of PWRs, starting at the rate of one a year for 10 years with Sizewell B, in Suffolk, in 1983.

That timetable has slipped badly, partly because of conflicts between the Central Electricity Generating Board and its prime contractor, the National Nuclear Corporation. In an attempt to retrieve matters, the Prime Minister will appoint Dr Walter Marshall, chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority, to take charge of the planning of the PWR at Sizewell, and its possible successors.

There is controversy between scientists and engineers over the safety merits between the American-designed PWRs and the existing gas-cooled reactors developed for the first two nuclear energy programmes in the United Kingdom: 11 of the first generation of Magnox gas-cooled stations are in operation and eight advanced gas-cooled reactors, AGRs, are operating or being built.

Dr Agnew says in the latest edition of *Scientific American* that gas-cooled reactors have an attractive safety feature that is impossible to guarantee in PWRs. The characteristic which makes PWRs vulnerable is the possible sudden loss of water coolant, as happened at Three Mile Island.

Hospital bed fee idea rejected

By Nicholas Timmins

The British Medical Association has effectively dropped the idea of raising extra finance for the National Health Service through hotel charges for hospital beds. It has also rejected consultation fees for seeing a doctor and voluntary fund-raising such as lotteries.

The association still believes that health insurance may be an effective way of raising extra funds, but it is approaching the idea with more caution than in the past.

A paper to be put to the association's annual representative meeting in Brighton tomorrow says that a detailed examination of ideas such as hotel charges and consultation fees, which some doctors have enthusiastically embraced, show they would raise too little.

Such schemes would be expensive to administer, the paper says. More seriously, they might discourage patients most at risk from using the health service.

The association has also, examined alternative schemes of finance, such as the insurance-based systems used in The Netherlands, West Germany and France. The Government too is examining such possibilities and intends to produce a green paper on alternative financing.

The association's paper says such schemes might be worth exploring further. However, the association is worried that health insurance could mean a drop in the Government's contribution through taxation.

Today the association's annual meeting will debate the reorganization of the health service into 200 district health authorities in of the NHS", he said.
April next year.

Dr Ian McKim Thompson, an under-secretary of the association, said yesterday that reorganization could lead to wide variation in the standard of care patients received.

"From next April there will be 200 separate health services with widely different terms of service for the staff they employ, with different practices and standards of care.

There would also be a stronger voice for local authorities than in the present area health authorities. "There will be far more political control of the NHS

Science report

Pinpointing those elusive quasars

By the Staff of Nature

Quasars are brilliant star-like objects that give out more light than a whole galaxy of stars—and since they were discovered in 1964 controversy has raged over precisely where they are in space: near, or very far? Sometimes one camp, then the other, seemed to be winning; but now an important new argument has been adduced that destroys one major prop of the view that quasars are close.

It all depends on the gravitational bending of light, first predicted by Einstein's general theory of relativity. Gravity ever so slightly bends the path of light from a straight line. The deviation is usually undetectable, but when light from one star grazes past another on its way to the Earth there is a bending large enough to be detected by Earth-bound instruments. Usually the second star is the Sun, and the measurements are made at eclipse—or by radio astronomy.

In the new argument, by Claude R. Canizares, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the first star is a distant quasar and the second a dim star in the faint halo of stars that surrounds most galaxies.

Such a dim star exactly between us and a quasar would not only bend the quasar's light ever so slightly but also focus it towards us—increasing the apparent brightness of the quasar.

That would mean that astronomers would see it more easily; so, in any list of quasars, one would expect to see a tendency of quasars to be near galaxies, where they would be enhanced by gravitational focusing.

Now there is indeed a slight tendency for quasars to be seen near galaxies; and before Canizares's argument this led to some astronomers arguing that the galaxies and the quasars were in fact physically associated. But since the galaxies were usually much closer than the quasars, judged by the conventional distance measure in the universe called "red-shift", this implied both that the quasars were close and that the "red-shift" distance scale broke down for quasars. This was attractive for some astrophysicists—such as Fred Hoyle and Geoffrey Burbidge—who sought unconventional physics in the brilliance of the quasars.

However, following Canizares, the tendency for quasars to be near galaxies could be merely an appearance. And delightfully, there can be a simple observational test of his assumption. Stars move in their orbits around galaxies. The quasars, far away, appear to be static. Over a decade or so, apparently bright quasars near galaxies should fade, as the star which focuses their light moves out of line. So by the end of the century, say, we should know whether Canizares is right.

Source: *Nature* vol 291, p 620 (June 25, 1981).

Move to curb Whitehall pensions

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

A scheme for legislation to end the index-linking of Civil Service pensions, which will cost about £3,000m a year after this year's upgrading, is to be put to Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, by Sir William Clark, MP for Croydon, South.

Sir William, chairman of the Conservative backbenchers' finance committee, says there is strong support on the backbenches for a change. Last year the upgrading to take account of inflation added £367m to the pensions bill, and Sir William estimates that it will be about £250m this November, allowing for an 11½ to 12 per cent inflation rate.

"We know that the Government wants to reduce public spending, yet here is an item which goes up year by year which no one can do anything about without a change in the law," he said.

When index-linking was introduced in 1971 inflation was at only 3 or 4 per cent, which meant increases roughly in line with private sector pensions. Now, however, there was hardly anyone in the private sector who could match the Government's increases, Sir William said. The increase there was still only 2 to 4 per cent.

"If the pensions of existing Civil Service pensioners go up by 11 to 12 per cent in November, it will be regarded as being quite unfair, and it involves a huge cost to the taxpayer.

"It is ridiculous to endeavour to immunize all civil servants from the economic recession."

He also thought the new scheme should include a maximum increase in any year, perhaps 6 or 7 per cent.

Closed shop reforms still under review

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Ministers are considering a ban on "union labour only" contracts and an increase in maximum compensation at industrial tribunals among proposals for reforming the closed shop.

With most submissions to the Government's review of Labour policy now with the Department of Employment, ministers have asked for detailed work on several possible closed shop reforms which could be unveiled before the end of October.

The Prime Minister made it clear in the Commons last week that in the next parliamentary session legislation which could include measures on the closed shop was well on the cards.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, is believed to be reconciled to the belief that legislation is necessary to remedy what ministers see as identifiable closed shop abuses.

Among the options is an increase in the compensation at industrial tribunals to allow for punitive redress for employees dismissed because they do not belong to a union.

Ministers are also seeking advice on the best method of eliminating clauses in contracts and tenders, for example those made with some local authorities, which insist that the supplier or contractor must employ union labour.

The formal closing date for submissions to the Government is not until tomorrow, and ministers and officials have reached no firm conclusions about the form closed shop reforms should take. Mr Prior is believed to be concerned that any amendments to the Employment Act 1980 should be consistent with his step by step approach to labour law reform.

The Institute of Personnel Management said in evidence published yesterday that it did not believe any big legislative change should be made now. It urged what it called a softly softly approach to industrial relations law.

TUC plans overtime action

From David Felton, Labour Reporter, St Andrews

The TUC is close to agreeing a new policy based on legislation to reduce high levels of overtime in British industry.

Union leaders are embarrassed at the amount of overtime worked by their members while there are 2.6 million people unemployed. The TUC's influential economic committee is soon to receive a report from Congress House staff outlining the form that legislation could take.

If the plan is approved, which seems likely, it would be discussed in the Labour Party-TUC liaison committee in the hope that it would be included in the party's next election manifesto.

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, whose members work an average 50.3 hours a week and who is a member of the TUC economic committee, said last night: "It seems to be a nonsense to have three million out of work and other people working excessive amounts of overtime."

Speaking on the eve of the union's annual conference in St Andrews, he said the union movement had to come to terms with the delicate question of overtime. In the railway industry there was an urgent need to cut overtime but it would involve changing long-established working practices.

NCCL chief is Labour candidate

By Our Political Staff

Mr Bruce George, Labour MP for Walsall, South, who had a majority of 1,558 over the Conservative candidate at the last general election, was reselected by 28 votes to two on Saturday.

Mr Julius Silverman, aged 75, is to be reselected without opposition at Birmingham, Erdington, which he has represented for Labour since 1974. He was MP for Birmingham, Aston, from 1955 to 1974. His majority in May, 1979, was 680.

A meeting of the Erdington constituency management committee on Saturday decided on a short list of one, Mr Silverman.

Miss Patricia Hewitt, general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, has been chosen as Labour candidate for Leicester, East. The present MP, Mr Tom Bradley, formerly a member of the national executive of the Labour Party, has joined the social democrats. He has not said if he will contest the constituency.

Miss Hewitt, aged 32, came to Britain from Australia in 1967 and supervised several campaigns for Age Concern before she joined the NCCL in 1973.

She was chosen from a short-list of six.

Embassy doctors blamed

By a Staff Reporter

Embassy doctors who have not done their homework are partly responsible for complaints by Arab countries that they are being overcharged for private medical treatment in London, Dr Stanley Balfour-Lynn, chief executive of American Medical International (Europe), which runs five private hospitals in England, said yesterday.

"The embassy doctor had the same abilities to stop overcharging as the ordinary general practitioner, by choosing specialists with care, checking that unnecessary procedures are not carried out, and by refusing to pay bills if they are excessive. Dr Balfour-Lynn said: "They have the remedy in their own hands."

Dr Balfour-Lynn, whose company runs the Harley Street Clinic and Princess Grace Hospital, blamed overcharging on five or six doctors in the Harley Street area who, he said, had acted as middlemen, referring patients on for specialist treatment, collating the bills and adding their percentage, but who were not specialists. "I think they have done all the damage, on an extraordinary scale". Dr Balfour-Lynn refused to name any doctors.

Embassies with efficient embassy doctors, such as Qatar, did not suffer from overcharging, he said.

Charges of £20,000 for heart surgery over which there have been complaints, were a joke, he claimed.

ABORTION BILL TO BE INTRODUCED

By Frances Gibb

A private member's Bill will be introduced in the Commons this week calling for a statutory duty to be placed on all health authorities to provide free abortion facilities on the National Health Service.

The Bill, to be introduced on Wednesday under the 10-minute rule procedure by Miss Jo Richardson, Labour MP for Barking, is the first seeking to widen abortion facilities since the Abortion Act 1967.

Miss Richardson said she would be introducing the Bill, with support from many Labour colleagues, because of wide variations in the availability of abortion facilities in the health service.

"For instance, in 1979, 94 per cent of North Devon women needing abortions were treated on the NHS, whereas in the same year only 6 per cent of Dudley women had NHS abortions."

It was the intention of Parliament when passing the 1967 Act that terminations of pregnancy would be available on the NHS, she said.

☐ A woman born without arms is to seek election for Parliament as an independent pro-life candidate

Mrs Marilyn Gillies-Carr, aged 39, who intends to stand at Croydon, North-West, is backed by the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children.

Announcing her candidature, Mrs Gillies-Carr, from Dundee, spoke out against aborting handicapped babies. "I feel very strongly that until the handicapped speak for themselves we will never rid society of this barbarous attitude".

AID QUERY ON LAW CENTRES

By a Staff Reporter

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, is to be questioned by Lord Gifford, Labour, in the Lords today over difficulties faced by two law centres funded by his department.

The Adamsdown Community Law Centre, Cardiff, and the Saltley Action Centre, Birmingham, say they face a drastic reduction in services and, in Adamsdown's case, possible closure.

They say the department has failed to increase grants in line with its promises to increase staff salaries.

Woman rabbis ordained

Two women were ordained rabbis yesterday amid controversy in the Jewish community. Barbara Borts and Sybil Sheridan, both in their late 20s, were ordained at a service at West London Reform Synagogue.

They can work as ministers at reform and liberal synagogues but not at orthodox synagogues.

Rabbi Hugo Gryn, who conducted the service, said: "Reform and liberal Jews follow the principal of equality of the sexes and we hope it will now become a routine thing for women to become rabbis.

"But I do not see woman rabbis ever being permitted in orthodox synagogues. If they did they would no longer be orthodox because they would have modified their traditions and so by definition they cannot do it."

Britain already has two woman rabbis, Rabbi Jacqueline Tabick, who works at a west London reform Synagogue and Rabbi Julia Neuberger, minister at Streatham liberal Synagogue.

Both Rabbi Borts and Rabbi Sheridan, who is due to marry a reform rabbi next month, have spent the past five years studying at the Leo Baeck College, a postgraduate college in London which trains students for the ministry.

Thousands in Maze rally

Thousands took part in a march and rally in Belfast yesterday in support of the H-Block hunger strikers, one of whom was said to be deteriorating rapidly.

The wife of Joseph McDonnell, on the fifty-first day of his fast in the Maze prison, near Belfast, said his weight was down from 15 stone to eight.

"He is no longer a man with the big frame you see on the posters", Mrs Goretti McDonnell said. "His teeth are protruding and his cheeks are sunk into his face. He has a skeleton-like figure.

"On my last visit he had just had a fit. The doctor assured me Joe's brain has been affected. He could not see me or his children or his brother. He could hardly hear us."

People from the Irish Republic joined the mile-long march which ended with the rally at Andersonstown, west Belfast.

They heard a statement from the 450 "dirty protest" prisoners in the Maze and Armagh women's prison, rejecting proposals by the Irish Commission for Peace and Justice as a major dilution of their demands for political status.

☐ Two out of three people in Northern Ireland would like the province to have its own assembly with guarantees for the Roman Catholic minority, according to a poll commissioned from Market and Opinion Research International and published yesterday in *The Sunday Times* (a Staff Reporter writes).

Farming

After the deluge, the fungus disease

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Many farmers are facing serious attacks by fungus diseases on their grain. But most reports from farmers in the first crop survey compiled by *The Times* this year show that there has been a strong recovery from the exceptionally heavy snows of late April and the floods of early May.

A Cambridge contributor writes: "This year will be remembered as the year of fungus diseases and, because of the wet, well-nigh impossible to treat." Near Luton "disease is widespread and the sprayer is on the go almost daily".

The reports, which are received from farmers throughout Great Britain, show that winter-sown grain has survived the harsh weather of April and May much better than that sown in the spring. A Norfolk grower reports without exception, near perfect crops of wheat, while on a Bedfordshire farm, rust is very widespread in some wheat varieties.

Almost every persistent fungus disease of cereals is reported by contributors, especially by those who grow spring-sown barley. They include yellow rust, brown rust, barley yellow dwarf virus, leaf spot and leaf blotch. All of them weaken plants and can reduce yields.

A farmer in north Cornwall says disease in his winter-sown barley seems to be more and more difficult to control, while in north Oxfordshire the wheat does not look as if it has the potential of last year, and there is a lot of leaf disease. A grower near north London writes gloomily that "although stands of corn look promising from the field boundary, disease is widespread".

Disease is not confined to the south. A grower in County Durham reports some disease on all wheat varieties except Huntsman, while in north Yorkshire there is "severe mildew on some varieties of spring barley and wheat is suffering from mildew and septoria".

Nevertheless, the ratings given to crops by farmers at this early stage in the summer are often extremely high. That suggests that, despite disease, waterlogging and problems with weeds there is no widespread concern yet about harvest results. A Cheshire farmer writes that very high interest rates are giving more trouble than all the pests put together, and are considerably harder to deal with.

A Lancashire farmer concludes an account of constant wet conditions by saying: "This is the worst report I have ever sent you, but we keep hoping for better weather."

In the following table a rating of 100 indicates healthy condition, full growth and freedom from injury.

W is wheat, B barley, O oats, P potatoes, S sugarbeet, and G grass.

Division 1	W	B	O	P	S	G
Bedford	87	81	90	90	83	93
Cambridge	93	88	94	88	92	98
Essex	94	92	—	94	89	95
Hertford	94	85	87	94	—	96
Humberside	97	93	95	90	80	96
Lincolnshire	94	93	87	90	93	98
Norfolk	92	90	91	92	87	94
Suffolk	94	88	94	94	90	98
Averages	93	90	93	89	88	95

Division 2	W	B	O	P	S	G
Berkshire	94	91	95	89	—	94
Hampshire	96	84	95	78	—	95
Kent	96	90	96	93	—	101
Leicester	95	94	93	91	91	100
Northamptnshire	85	88	85	84	78	97
Nottinghmshire	89	98	94	94	91	96
Oxford	93	86	90	90	—	98
Surrey	93	79	95	90	90	90
Sussex	97	90	90	110	—	100
Warwick	98	93	80	96	90	93
Averages	95	89	92	92	88	96

Division 3	W	B	O	P	S	G
Cornwall	90	83	87	87	—	92
Devon	95	80	90	70	—	100
Dorset	91	87	92	95	—	95
Gloucester	86	80	85	80	75	83
Hereford & Wrc	91	92	92	92	97	98
Salop	92	83	89	84	81	95
Somerset	95	91	85	90	—	96
Wiltshire	98	93	93	—	—	98
Averages	93	86	68	85	84	96

Division 4	W	B	O	P	S	G
Cheshire	91	90	—	93	75	97
Cumbia	95	90	86	93	—	95
Derbyshire	91	82	83	88	75	94
Durham	96	96	95	89	—	97
Lancashire	90	60	—	50	60	95
Northumberland	93	95	25	95	—	100
Staffordshire	100	95	—	110	100	103
Yorkshire	86	76	82	80	77	93
Averages	92	86	74	87	77	97
England	93	88	87	88	84	96
Scotland	90	91	89	87	—	92
Wales	94	95	93	88	—	93
Great Britain	93	88	87	88	84	96

POLICE WIN PIPE BAND CONTEST

More than 80 bands competed in the Scottish pipe band championships at Edinburgh on Saturday. The competition was organized by the Royal Society of Pipe Band Associations.

Winners in Grade 1, the main contest, were the Strathclyde police under Pipe-Major Ian McLellan. Other winners were: Grade 2, the Royal Ulster Constabulary; Grade 3, the Guards Depot Piping School.

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Poultry farmers seek talks with Walker on aid

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Leaders of the poultry industry are seeking an urgent meeting with Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to appeal for government aid and to impress on him "the desperate mood of producers".

Mr Ted Kirkwood, chairman of the National Farmers' Union poultry committee, said yesterday that the home market was being badly affected by cheap and unfairly subsidized imports.

He said it was imperative for the minister to announce what the Government was prepared to do to overcome the immediate crisis and to generate reinvestment.

"Otherwise", he said, "the industry will shrink to drastically that our market will become entirely dependent on foreign produce. I am sure this is not in the consumers' interest, let alone ours. The minister must take action, if necessary on a unilateral basis."

The United Kingdom producers accuse the French of dumping their surplus egg production on the British market at prices well below the cost of production; this week, they say, the price of eggs has been reduced by up to 6p a dozen because of the French imports.

British consumers may benefit in the short term but prices will rise more steeply when the French market improves and the dumping ends, they say.

Turkey producers also have their worries. This is the time of year when advance orders for the Christmas trade are placed, and there is a strong challenge from French producers. In the past few months several thousand jobs in the turkey industry have been lost and the producers say that 20,000 more are at risk because of continuing French imports.

It is claimed that the French Government is providing big financial aid, much of it illegal, to increase poultry production. A new turkey farm at Roscoff, Britanny, soon to be completed, is capable of producing 20 million processed birds a year, almost the total United Kingdom consumption.

Mr Walker has already received representations from Conservative MPs about the threat to the turkey industry. He recognizes that there is a substantial threat from new French plant coming on stream, although imports are now only about 4 per cent of total sales.

Producers in the United Kingdom also complain that the French are flouting the EEC hygiene and health laws. Those rules are rigidly enforced by the British Government but the cost, about £5m, has to be met by the industry.

New rules for health inspection of meat have just been examined by the House of Commons Select Committee on European Legislation. They lay down additional requirements for veterinary attendance during the slaughter of poultry; again the cost would be met by the industry.

The British Poultry Federation, which opposed the proposals, told the committee that in many EEC countries hygiene inspection for poultry had not only been loosely interpreted but evaded and ignored.

The NFU felt that the cost was out of all proportion to the benefits likely to be gained. Other organizations had similar objections.

The Consuemers Association said it was well recognized that post mortem inspection could not identify salmonella infection, except in its grossest form.

In Brussels, Mr Walker has been taking a strong line about the non-enforcement of the rules by other member states. He has said that if others continue to ignore them, Britain would rely on its own arrangements.

Treasury in new defence battle

By Peter Hennessy

The battle for the defence budget is not over despite the publication last week of a White Paper promulgating the results of the Government's Defence Review.

The Treasury has started discussions with the Ministry of Defence that are expected to involve sharp disagreements about what the 3 per cent growth in defence spending in volume terms, the target approved by the Cabinet on Thursday morning, will actually mean in the amount of cash available for defence in the 1982-83 financial year.

If the past is any guide, the Treasury will produce an optimistic forecast for the level of inflation next year, reflected in the cash limit they will seek to impose as a physical restraint on defence spending. Should the Treasury have its way, the squeeze on military expenditure would be particularly severe, as inflation in defence costs has been running between one and 1½ per cent higher than the retail price index in recent years.

In coming weeks, negotiations will take place at official level between a Ministry of Defence team led by Mr Desmond Bryars, its deputy secretary responsible for finance and budget, and a Treasury group under Mr John Hansford, the under secretary in charge of its defence material division.

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, will join battle at a later stage with Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury. The issue may not be finally resolved until late October or early November, when the Cabinet is due to settle figures for next year's public expenditure White Paper.

Mr Nott persistently refused, at the press conference called last week to take questions on the Defence white paper, to disclose the financial information on which it was based.

That information was produced by his ministry's long term exercise which put new prices on the Government's defence commitments, and set them alongside the money available to pay for them. Mr Nott's review is designed to close the gap between aspirations and resources by constructing a new look, scaled down defence programme for the 1980s and early 1990s.

The detailed figures, which Mr Nott has declined to publish, will be of particular interest to MPs in the Commons debate on the Defence Review to be held on July 7. Members of the all-party Select Committee on Defence will also need them if a proper investigation of the consequences of the review is to be undertaken.

Because defence costs are surging beyond the general rate of inflation in the British economy, the long-term costings showed that a cut of about £50m will be needed in the 1982-83 financial year, if the defence budget is not to increase in real terms above the 3 per cent agreed by Cabinet.

To keep growth within the 3 per cent ceiling in 1983-84, about £100m will have to be trimmed from the budget, about £150m in 1984-85 and some £350m in 1985-86, the last financial year covered by the 3 per cent commitment given to Nato.

It is not yet clear how much growth there will be in the defence budget beyond 1986, if any, even if the reelection of a conservative government is assumed. But it is unlikely to be more than 1 per cent a year.

The long-term costings, which examined spending profiles over a 10-year period, suggested that economies in the order of £350m a year would be needed throughout the late 1980s and early 1990s if commitments are not once again to outstrip resources. The Government's revised defence programme looks like stripping more than £5,000m over a 15-year period from figures produced by the long-term costings. At his press conference last Thursday, Mr Nott explained his reluctance to release the financial information that was at the heart of his defence review by saying: "We would be daft to do it. I do not believe in that kind of open government."



In harmony: Modern movement in an historic context at Burderop Park.

Architecture

A striking balance between old and new

By Charles McKean

Any artist will tell you that the worst moment is when he is confronted with a blank piece of paper and has to make the first line. That is particularly so of architecture. What can make architecture even more difficult is the decision of whether to imitate, or draw on, the ancients, or whether to strike out anew.

The difficulty is compounded when designing in the neighbourhood of an older building: it can have either an intimidating effect, making the new building weak and timid, or it can force the architect into making some kind of grand modern gesture which might not come off.

It is greatly to the credit of Melvin Lansley and Mark, the architects, that their scheme for a professional office development around Burderop Park, near Swindon, Wiltshire, for an engineering consultancy falls into neither category. The new buildings have a strong character, but are subordinate to the beautifully restored older house.

Burderop Park has medieval and Tudor portions, but its facade is early nineteenth century. Its grounds are splendid but, like the house, required substantial work before their quality was regained.

The office development, which was the trigger for the entire restoration scheme, is substantial and even now not fully complete.

Part of the instruction to the architect was that it should be divided up into self-contained divisions, but sharing the same services and linked to the main building. The form chosen to realize that was the obvious one of linked pavilions: but there the obviousness stops.

There are those who would look to Palladio for the form of the pavilions, and those who would look to Mies Van Der Rohe. In this case, the architects have devised their own form. Two pavilions have been completed so far, linked together by a telecommunications and conference centre, both of which are linked to the main Tudor wing by a first floor glazed walkway.

The telecommunications building is the least satisfactory, being flat-roofed and rather lumpish; but when the third wing is constructed these criticisms will be overcome, since it will be barely visible.

The pavilions are two and three storeys, lit by deep-set perimeter windows and by a roof light in the centre. The upper floors are hollow to allow the roof light to penetrate to ground level and, where this hollow is crossed by walkways, the walkways are floored in glass block.

The result is that all floors seem particularly well lit. The central light well does more than convey light: in these very deep offices, it creates a sense of space at the centre where otherwise it might have seemed claustrophobic.

The buildings are set well into a slope (which account for the fact that one is two storeys and the other three) and the opportunity has been taken to provide a landscaped pool and garden court.

BL and big customer defend the Metro

By John Witherow

BL and one of its biggest customers reacted sharply yesterday to reports that the Austin Metro had numerous faults and unremarkable petrol consumption.

The findings of a rigorous test were published in July's *Motoring Which?*, the Consumer Association's magazine. It said a new 998cc Metro had 35 faults when delivered, needed a new gearbox after 9,300 miles, and averaged 39 miles a gallon, rather less than advertisements suggested.

But it did conclude that the Metro was a worthy contender in the small hatchback stakes, able to stand up to the competition in many ways and beat it in some, notably on running costs.

BL said it was distressed by a report in *The Sunday Times* which gave prominence to the faults on what was an early production car in which, it said, many defects had since been corrected.

"You expect to have a few problems with a new car", BL said. "No matter how perfect you think you have made it you always learn a few things in the field. We have put a lot of things right and it has proved a very reliable car."

It said some of the faults listed by *Motoring Which?* were minor and should have been handled by the dealer.

Mr David Acheson, managing director of the British School of Motoring, which has 1,100 Metros and plans to buy 13,000 over the next three years, telephoned BL executives to tell them the Metro was the best car it had introduced into its fleet.

The BSM Metros have covered more than five million miles since they went into service when the car was launched last October. Mr Acheson, who was angered by the criticisms, said: "The reliability has proved to be very good.

BL said the fault in the gearbox reported by *Motoring Which?* was unique and probably caused by brutal use during the 10,000-mile test.

"We know the Consumer Association testers are hypercritical and some of their testing methods are most rigorous, if not brutal, to a car," BL said.

BL has taken particular care in trying to remove production faults with the Metro. Apart from strict testing on the production line, about 25 cars a week are virtually taken apart to ensure that standards are being maintained.

About 120,000 Metros have been produced and publicity over faults is particularly unwelcome now, when BL is trying to break into the European hatchback market.

Access ban on disabled criticized

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Banning disabled people from access to public places on grounds of safety is unjustifed, the National Consumer Council says in a report published today. The report argues that the regulations restrict the liberties of the disabled to guard against things which hardly ever happen.

"There has not been a reported fatal fire in a public theatre or cinema for 25 years," the report says. "It is possible to argue that disabled people are safer in theatres and cinemas than they are in their homes or on the roads."

The council, which has published its report to coincide with Access Week for the Disabled, says that visibly disabled people are frequently banned as fire risks.

The report cites a case of two fire alarms within two days at the same Bristol hotel. The evacuation was completed faster when the guests included 120 blind people attending a conference. The report says blind people may be better equipped to deal with emergencies than sighted because "disabled people spend a great deal of time preparing mental contingency plans for such mishaps."

The council recommends that it should be made explicit in safety legislation and regulations that disabled people are not to be barred from public buildings.

Guide to theatres ready this year

□A definitive guide to theatres with facilities for the disabled should be ready by the end of the year (our Arts Reporter writes). But the difficulty of access goes beyond providing ramps for wheelchairs, the Society of West End Theatre says.

"Most West End theatres are very old buildings, some of which cannot be modified to suit the needs of those with a physical disability. To make any alterations at this time of financial recession is virtually impossible without some form of assistance from government sources", it says.

Six editors join fourth TV channel

By a Staff Reporter

Programme policy for the fourth television channel is to be discussed at a weekend conference next month, when members of the Channel Four board and the executive and editorial staff will be joined by six commissioning editors whose names are announced today.

They join the three senior commissioning editors already appointed. Mr Edmund Dell, chairman of the board, said: "We are now well prepared in terms of staff for going on the air as planned in 1982."

Of the new editors, Mr Michael Bolland will take charge of commissioning programmes for and with young people. He was responsible at the BBC for *Something Else* a successful series for young people.

Mr Alan Fountain will be responsible for the company's support for independent film and video making throughout Britain. He was formerly an independent film producer.

Miss Carol Haslam, formerly a producer of Open University programmes, is to work with Naomi McIntosh in education.

Mr Cecil Korer will work in the area of entertainment. He produced *It's a Knockout* for the BBC.

Mr Andrew Park, composer and musician and former head of programmes at Radio Clyde, will be responsible for music.

Miss Susan Woodford is to commission programmes about ethnic communities. She has been working for Granada Television as a documentary producer.

IN BRIEF

Girl diver dies in exercise

A teenage girl died, a man was presumed drowned and two other people were missing in three separate diving incidents yesterday. The girl was on a sub-aqua exercise in a slate quarry pit at Swithland, near Leicester.

The man presumed dead was from Oban, Argyll. Meanwhile, a sea search was continuing last night for two skindivers missing off Flamborough Head.

Solo sailor sets out

Mr Paul Rodgers, aged 35, of Stockwell, south London, set out from Plymouth yesterday to try to circumnavigate the world twice non-stop. He estimates the voyage will last 14 months an dhopes to establish records for the longest solo voyage and the longest-period alone at sea.

Teacher loses claim

Mr Brian Teagar, a teacher, who was dismissed for refusing to supervises mid-morning breaks at Falmer secondary school, Brighton, has had a claim for unfair dismissal rejected by an industrial tribunal.

'Queue of the year'

Vehicles bound for the International air show at RAF Greenham Common, Berkshire, queued for 17 miles on the A4 and M4 between Newbury and Reading yesterday. The AA said it was the queue of the year.

Pedestrian killed

A teenager was killed and six others were injured, one seriously, in a road accident yesterday as they walked home from a dance. The dead youth was Peter Hutchinson, aged 16, of Alnwick, Northumberland.

Fire at hotel

Twenty-five guests, many in their nightclothes, and five members of staff escaped as flames swept the upper part of the Pencerrig Hotel, Builth Wells, Powys, yesterday.

Bonfire accident

Two men who were severly burnt when they used solvents to start a bonfire were said to be satisfactory in hospital yesterday. Mr Alan Bentley, aged 26, and Mr Michael Card, aged 19, of Stoke-on-Trent, were taken to the Birmingham burns unit.

Admission fee rise cuts visits to historic sites

By Kenneth Gosling

Visits to Britain's sightseeing attractions rose by three million to 154 million last year compared with 1979, but historic buildings fared worse than other types of tourist attraction with a 3 per cent fall in admissions.

The reasons for the drop, when more people were going to museums and art galleries, gardens and wildlife parks, were that admission charges rose by an average of 28 per cent, 220 properties charge £1 or more, nine £2 or more, and that they were more vulnerable to the decline in overseas tourists.

Those, as well as a multitude of other statistics that explain where we and our visitors like to go, and how much attention we pay to preserving our buildings are contained in the *English Tourist Board's* annual analysis of trends affecting England's architectural heritage.

It is, the board says, a powerful draw for the more educated high-spending tourists; but in spite of greater public access to individual houses and improvements to many dilapidated buildings and areas, several factors have been working towards a deterioration in the overall quality of the built environment.

Rising repair costs and value-added tax are two; the growth of car ownership, lorry traffic and road construction are seen as threatening factors. Pressure by visitors on some properties *is too great at certain periods*.

There are, however, bright spots. At least 23 historic buildings attracted 200,000 visitors or more last year, the Tower of London well out in front with 2.5 million, the state apartments at Windsor Castle second with 733,000. Into the top 20 list for the first time went Broadlands, Hampshire (315,000) and Leeds Castle in Kent (269,000).

It may be significant that of the sightseeing attractions, 33 per cent make no admission charge and 45 per cent of all vsitors went to them.

Historic buildings attracting more than 200,000 paid admissions in 1980

Tower of London	2,515,000*
State Apts, Windsor Castle	733,000
Baths and Pump Room, Bath	680,000
Stonehenge	618,000*
Hampton Court Palace	567,000
Beaulieu, Hampshire	565,000
Shakespeare's birthplace	480,000
Warwick Castle	464,000
Salisbury Cathedral	450,000*
Royal Pavilion, Brighton	374,000
Anne Hathaway's Cottage	368,000
Blenheim Palace	354,000
Broadlands, Hampshire	315,000
Leeds Castle, Kent	269,000
Harewood House, W Yorkshire	251,000
Chatsworth, Derbyshire	250,000
Fountain's Abbey, N Yorkshire	234,000*
Osborne House, Isle of Wight	229,000*
Arundel Castle, W Sussex	225,000
Bronte Parsonage, W Yorkshire	205,000

* Includes some free admissions.

English Heritage Monitor 1981 (English Tourist Board, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DU; £3.50).

Getting Around: The barriers to access for disabled people (National Consumer Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9AA, £2.50).

Plea on refugee students

By John O'Leary of The Times Higher Education Supplement

Refugees are being priced out of places in further and higher education in spite of government measures designed to give them equal treatment with British students, a report published today says.

Only three of 150 refugees who have been in touch with the World University Service since new regulations were introduced last September have been given mandatory grants for courses at colleges and universities. The remainder have not fulfilled the criteria laid down by the Department of Education and Science.

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, amended the student award regulations after recommendations from two Commons select comittees that refugees should be exempted from full-cost tuition fees charged to overseas students.

The changes entitled them to the same grants as British students, removing the necessity for recognized refugees to wait three years to qualify as home students.

However, today's report says: "Far from helping a substantial number of United Kingdom refugees to enter institutions of further and higher education, the ruling does not appear to be assisting any more than a handful of refugees."

Many seeking help from the World University Service have been refused grants because, although given asylum in Britain, they do not hold refugee status or they have been recognized as refugees by another country.

A high proportion of those wishing to continue their education in Britain need English language tuition or other non-advanced courses, which are not covered by last year's concessions on grants.

Refugee Students: Education policy is failing—Proposals for Action: (The World University Service, Compton Terrace, London N1; £1.

TOP SEEDS OUT OF BRIDGE CUP

By Our Bridge Correspondent

The premier event in the British domestic bridge calendar, the Gold Cup, provided a crop of big upsets when the quarter and semi-final matches were played at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, on Friday and Saturday.

The favourites, R M Sheehan, M J Flint, Z Mahmoud, S Fishpool and J T Reese, led for the first 40 boards against M H Airey's Midlands team, but went into the last eight 11 imps down, losing at the end of 64 boards by 108 to 127.

The second and third favourites survived to the semi-finals where the Scottish team, captained by I M Morrison, beat G T Kirby, J Armstrong, R Smolski, G R Forrester, J Salisbury, R G Upton by 152 to 131.

Michael Airey continued in good form to beat the 1979 winners, W J Pencharz, R S Brock, R and J Sharples, by 127 to 116.

RESULTS
Quarter-finals
M H Airey beat R M Sheehan 127-108.
W J Pencharz beat M H Clarke 300-91.
G T Kirby beat A D Clark 184-114.
I M Morrison beat R O'Reilly 136-119.
Semi-finals
M H Airey beat W J Pencharz 127-116.
I M Morrison beat G T Kirby 152-131.

Fight for Arab votes in Israeli campaign

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, June 28

With a close finish forecast between the two main parties in Tuesday's general election, more than usual significance will be attached to the voting preferences of the 240,000 Israeli Arabs who are entitled to take part. They comprise about 10 per cent of the electorate.

Although there has been a marked increase in Palestinian nationalism among the Israeli Arabs since the country last went to the polls in 1977, more than half of them are expected to vote. At the last election, 72 per cent of the Arabs voted, compared with 92 per cent in 1955. Israeli Arabs who support the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) demand abstention as a sign of protest against the creation of a "Zionist state".

For the first time this year, some residents of the territories occupied by Israel in 1967 will be entitled to vote. Those concerned are several hundred Druse residents of the Golan Heights, former Syrian citizens who in recent months have defied opinion in their community to take up the Government's offer of Israeli identity cards.

In Israel proper, 78 per cent of the Arab voters are Muslims, 14 per cent Christians and 8 per cent Druse. Rivalries have led to violence and the setting up of four separate independent Arab lists. The Arabs are expected to cast most votes for Rakah, the Israeli Communist party.

Under the Israeli system of proportional representation, each party puts forward a list of candidates. When the votes have been cast, each party with more than one per cent of the total is allocated seats roughly in proportion to the number of votes cast for it.

In the last election, the Communists returned five MPs. This time Rakah will be competing against the growing calls for abstention from radical Arab parties.

As well as the separate lists, the main Israeli parties try to secure Arab votes by including at least one of their number in high position. Four years ago, about 11,000 Arabs voted Labour, compared with 3,000 for the Likud coalition of Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister.

Likud's strongest appeal is among the Druse, one of whom, Mr Amar Nasr el-Din has been placed thirty-third on the party's list, which is almost certain to ensure him a Knesset seat.

The Labour Party has placed two Arabs in a good position on its list, rather than follow its former practice of sponsoring separate Arab lists which were affiliated to the party. Mr Renan Cohen, director of Labour's Arab department, said: "Most Arabs today are young people, and if you ask them what they want, they say that they want integration, not to be alone. They want to be together."

Another predominantly Jewish party expected to attract a respectable Arab following is Telem, the new centre group headed by Mr Moshe Deyan, the former foreign minister who has been campaigning heavily on his record of personal relations with Arabs.

While Arabs play an important role, the prospect of another Israeli general election appears only to have increased the frustration of the 1.2 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, who have no voting rights.

Leading article, page 13.

POPE PRAYS FOR LEBANON

Rome, June 28.—The Pope, his voice sounding weak and slightly hoarse, made an emotional appeal from his sickbed today for peace in Lebanon and especially for the besieged town of Zahle.

In a tape-recorded address to listeners in St Peter's Square, he thanked all who had sent best wishes during his illness.—Reuter.

Gaddafi victory over venue for OAU meeting

From Michael Knipe, Nairobi, June 28

Heads of government of the Organization of African Unity ended four days of often angry and bitter deliberations at 4 am here today, during which they committed themselves firmly to meet next year in Tripoli.

This decision is seen as a triumph for the power and influence of Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, whose offer to host the 1982 summit was accepted over the intense and outspoken objections of several member states.

The presidents of Egypt, Gabon, Ghana and Sudan accused Libya of gross interference in the affairs of member states and of behaviour inimical to the OAU charter.

Until the last moment, delegates opposed to the Libyan offer expressed confidence that their objections would win the day and an alternative venue would be selected.

However, Mr Edem Kodjo, the organization's Togolese Secretary-General, told a press conference at the summit's conclusion that, in the final analysis, although certain states had expressed disapproval and some had reservations, there was a majority in favour of Tripoli.

In a resolution on sporting links with South Africa, the African leaders called on the New Zealand Government to take whatever steps were necessary to cancel the coming tour by the South African rugby team and called for the exclusion of New Zealand nationals from all international sporting events if the tour takes place.

In the event of it going ahead, the OAU called for the change of venue or cancellation of the approaching Commonwealth finance ministers meeting scheduled to be held in Wellington and for the exclusion of New Zealand from next year's Commonwealth Games.

On the question of the venue for the next summit, a significant factor in Libya's favour was that it is one of the few members rich enough to pay for the meeting. Another factor, according to conference sources, was the hope that the role might inspire more responsibility in Colonel Gaddafi and cause him to call a halt to the interventionist practices he is widely believed to engage in.

Nigeria stopped short of opposing Libya's candidacy. Dr Ishaya Audi, the Foreign Minister, said last week that there was no reason why Libya should not host the summit, but it would have to give a firm undertaking to pull its forces out of Chad, where there is civil war. A number of states take this view and hope a carrot rather than a stick will tame some of Colonel Gaddafi's more radical passions. The biggest success passions.

The biggest success of the eighteenth summit is considered to be the agreement by King Hassan of Morocco to a referendum in the disputed Western Sahara. A committee is to work out the steps required to bring about a truce and a referendum, which should be supervised by the OAU and the United Nations.

On Chad, the African leaders are pressing ahead with efforts to mount an OAU peace-keeping force consisting of troops from Benin, Congo and Guinea, but have yet to find the money to do so.

The OAU passed resolutions indicating unanimity on independence for Namibia (South-West Africa) and the fight against apartheid in South Africa. It condemned Israeli aggression in the Middle East, expressed support for the Palestine Liberation Organization and adopted a proposal for a human and people's rights convention for Africa.



Mrs Gandhi greets Mr Huang, the first meeting for 21 years In India between a Chinese leader and Indian Premier.

China and India approach accord on border issue

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, June 28

China and India will start talks in Peking in September in another attempt to settle their long-standing disagreement over 2,500 miles of shared border.

It emerged today, after three days of talks between Mr Huang Hua, China's Foreign Minister and Indian leaders, that the border question is to be set on one side while both countries work towards a better relationship.

They feel that accentuating the positive aspects of their relationship will help in reaching a solution, but the disagreement led to war in 1962 and an icy relationship for 15 years thereafter, so a satisfactory outcome will not be easy to achieve. Both sides view the talks in Delhi as an important step towards rapprochment.

To emphasize the warmer atmosphere, the Chinese have invited Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, to visit Peking, and she has accepted.

Mr Huang, who had talks with Mr Narasimha Rao, the Indian Foreign Minister, and with Mrs Gandhi, did not come to discuss specific proposals about the border. His visit was exploratory. The Indians are well aware of the Chinese ideas for a settlement along "lines of actual control", and the Chinese know the Indian view that there can be no settlement on the basis of land secured by military action.

Afghan Crisis: Asked about China's views on a British initiative, with EEC backing, for an international conference on Afghanistan, he said he had not had time to study the proposal (Reuter reports). But he had mentioned to the British Ambassador in Peking that "the key to settlement of the Afghan question lies in the total withdrawal of Soviet aggressive troops".

Mr Huang indicated that the Dalai Lama, the exiled religious leader, was welcome to return to Tibet.

Brandt to test Russian mood on arms reduction

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, June 28

Herr Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democrat Party, leaves tomorrow for talks on missiles and arms control with Soviet leaders in Moscow, while at home his party is more divided on the issues than ever.

Herr Brandt, a main architect of West Germany's *Ostpolitik*, and still an authoritative figure in Moscow's eyes, is taking up a personal invitation from President Brezhnev.

The Soviet leaders are clearly concerned about Nato's plans to modernize its medium-range nuclear missile defences and are anxious to exert pressure through the ultra-sensitive Germans who have every interest in preventing another nuclear build-up in Europe.

Herr Egon Bahr, one of Herr Brandt's chief aides in forging links with Eastern Europe, recently visited Moscow and bought back the message that the Russians believe the Americans do not seriously want to negotiate on reducing the numbers of missiles in Europe and that they might feel obliged to increase their own nuclear armoury.

For his part, Herr Brandt will want to know the Soviet Union's attitude towards the negotiations with the United States which are supposed to start before the end of the year.

With the anti-missile movement in West Germany growing stronger every day, th eSocial Democrat-Free Democrat Government has, Herr Brandt said today, a vital interest in serious negotiations starting as soon as possible.

He added that the aim, if at all possible, should be a situation in which there was no need to deploy Nato's new Pershing 2 and cruise missiles at all.

Bolivia exiles coup plot generals

La Paz, June 28.—Army leaders arrested yesterday after an unsuccessful military coup in Bolivia were exiled to Argentina today.

General Humberto Cayója Riart, General Lucio Anéz Ribero, General Raul Ramallo and General Simon Céjas left in a Bolivian Air Force aircraft.

General Cayója, the army commander, and General Anéz, army chief of staff, were the leaders of the third attempt by the military in six weeks to topple the Government of President Luís García Méza.

Not a shot was fired as the plotters gave up efforts to capture the presidential palace and government buildings after the arrest of the generals.

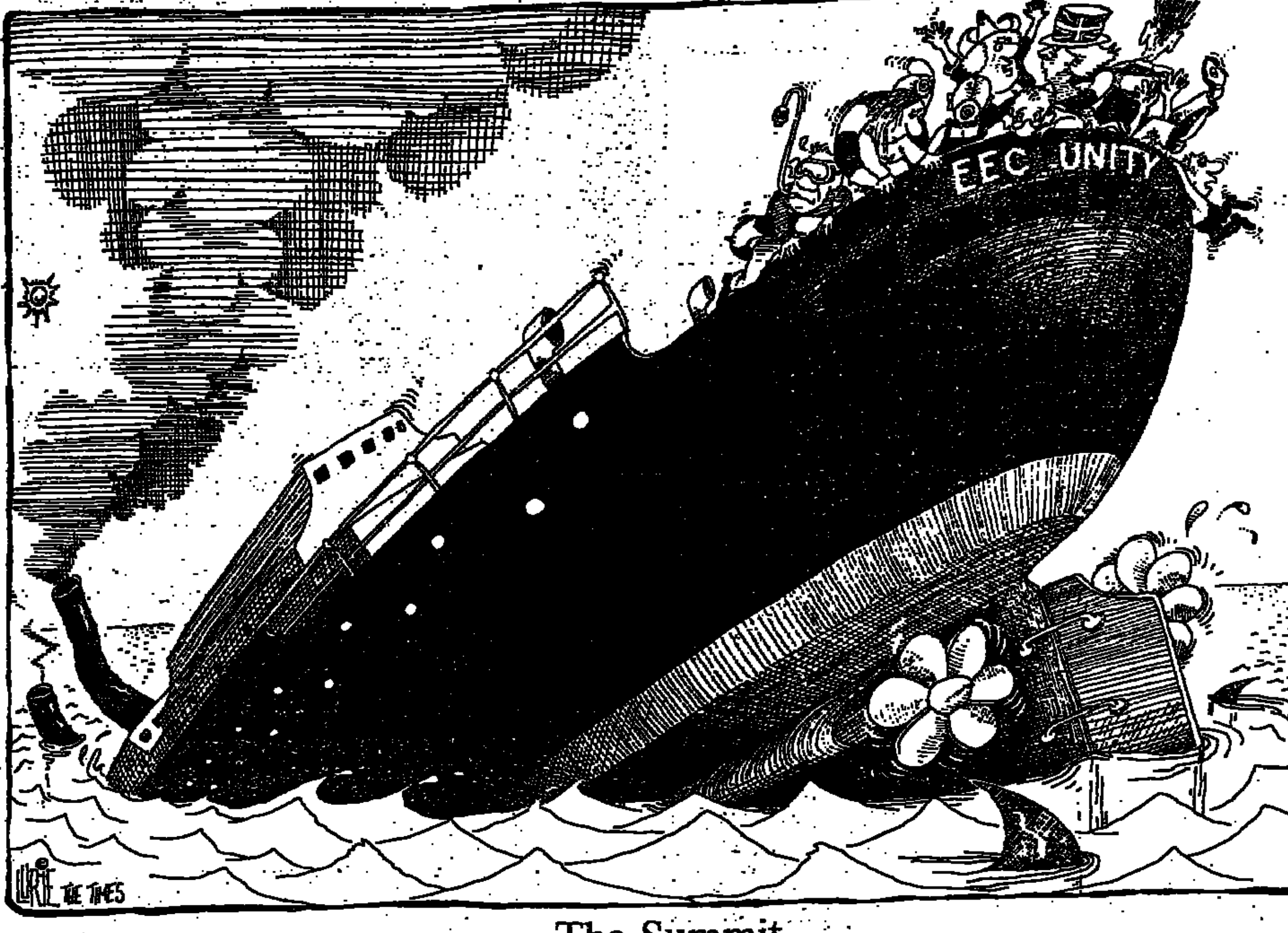
The President later appointed General Celso Torrelio and General Carlos Turdera as army commander and army chief of staff respectively to replace the two generals accused of leading the coup attempt.

General Torrelio has been Interior Minister until now and General Turdera was Seventh Army Division Commander in Cochabamba in central Bolivia.

Neighbouring Latin American countries and the United States have refused to recognize President García Méza's regime and Washington has cut off aid.

Confidence in the Government has been shaken by allegations that military officers were involved in cocaine trafficking and 10 are to face trial.

Bolivia, one of the poorest countries in Latin America, has had more than one coup a year since it became independent from Spain 156 years ago.—Reuter.



The Summit

Thatcher begins drive on EEC budget reform

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, June 28

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, fly to Luxembourg tomorrow for a two-day summit meeting with their EEC partners that will include preliminary discussion of the proposed far-reaching reform of the Community's budget system.

The 10 leaders, including for the first time President Mitterrand, are also expected to launch publicly a proposal for an international conference on Afghanistan, which was endorsed by their foreign ministers last week, and to discuss a request from Poland for aid up to $500m (£250m).

Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues are also likely to indicate support for the establishment of an energy affiliate of the World Bank to help to develop Third World energy resources. This will help the EEC to prepare its strategy for the Mexico summit on North-South relations.

In addition, there will be the traditional review of the economic situation in the community. Here the main concern is likely to be the high level of American interest rates, and what members participating in next month's Ottawa economic summit should say about them to President Reagan.

Although any debate in depth on budget reform is ruled out, if only because President Mitterrand has said he is not yet ready for it, several leaders, including Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, may want to make statements about their general approach to the issue.

Herr Schmidt is known to want an upper limit set on West Germany's net contribution to the budget, for which there is no provision in the Commission's proposal, and to be firmly opposed to any increase in the EEC's revenue-raising powers, a point of view which he shares with Mrs Thatcher.

They and their colleagues will, however, be mainly concerned at this stage with agreeing a timetable for work on the commission's proposal, which is certain to be the main internal preoccupation of member states during Britain's tenure of the Community presidency which starts on July 1 and beyond.

Mr Gaston Thorn, the President of the Commission, has called for the creation of a select group of trusted individuals, chaired by a member state but including Commission officials, to coordinate work on the budget reforms and to report to an extraordinary session of EEC foreign ministers before the end of the year.

The EEC could then aim at the adoption of final decisions at its first summit meeting of 1982. Mr Thorn suggests. His ideas were set out in a letter sent to all heads of government last week.

He argues that because of the urgency and scale of the budget issue, special procedures are needed to speed-up the usual decision-making processes.

It remains to be seen whether this approach will commend itself to Mrs Thatcher who may feel that it could dilute Britain's role as president in the direction of negotiations.

Hitherto, she and Lord Carrington have spoken of the November summit in London as being the one where the key decisions should be taken.

The Ten appear to be in a quandry over what to do next in the Middle East and are uncomfortably aware of having failed so far to match the expectations raised by their Venice declaration of last year.

This called for the Palestine Liberation Organization to be involved in the peace process and spoke of a forthcoming initiative by the EEC.

The choice now facing the Ten is whether to confine their diplomatic efforts to persuading the United States of the need to take more account of the Palestinian issue, or whether to attempt some independent move, possibly by seeking support for a new approach to the Middle East in the United Nations.

Robert Jackson, page 12, Unemployment warning, page 15

Marchais battles at party talks

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 28

Discussion at the French Communist Party Central Committee meeting which ended on Saturday seems to have been heated.

This was inevitable when the only positive gain the leadership could show for its changing policy in the past few months was the appointment of four communist ministers in the new Government.

The exceptional length of discussions, so soon after the last meeting of the committee on June 23 to ratify the policy agreement (it would be more accurate to describe it as a capitulation) with the Socialists, and the recognition by M Georges Marchais of the leadership's past errors, and of the party's "serious setbacks", prove that he had to fight hard to defend his position.

M Marchais is not out of trouble yet, even though his introductory report, true to past form, was adopted unanimously.

Under the circumstances, the reference in L'Humanite the party organ, to "rich and fruitful dabtes" is a euphemism. M Marchais explained his party's poor showing at the polls by the leadership's underestimation of the "presidential impact" of the voters.

That made them support the candidate most likely to win from the outset, in the first ballot. "Without a doubt, our party was able to accept the negative aspect of the election of the President of the Republic by direct universal suffrage", he admitted.

By supporting M François Mitterrand and in his candidature in 1965 and 1974, instead of putting up its own candidate, as it did in 1981, the party helped to strengthen the idea in the minds of supporters that they should cast a "useful" vote, in favour of the non-communist candidate of the left.

☐ Moscow: After four days of silence, the Kremlin issued its reaction this weekend to the inclusion of four communists to the French Cabinet and said it viewed the appointments as a positive move (Agence France-Presse reports).

The American State Department's comment on Wednesday that the appointments were bound to affect the "tone and content" of France-American relations was criticized by Tass, as a "coarse warning".

French minister quietens nationalization fears

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 28

M Jacques Delors, the Minister for Economic Affairs, went out of his way again this weekend to quieten fears of French industrialists and businessmen about the Socialist Government's nationalization plans.

In an interview on Radio Luxembourg yesterday he gave the assurance that there would be no "creeping nationalization of the economy". The extension of the public sector was a means, not an end, of the new Government's industrial policy, and would be carried out "with great publicity and consultation".

After the new nationalization had taken place, the public sector would not exceed 16 per cent of national production, he said.

That was one of the main controversies between M François Mitterand and M Giscard d'Estaing in their television duel between the two rounds of the presidential elections.

The former President claimed that if the socialist leader were elected, 50 per cent of the industrial sector in France would be nationalized; and that no Western country wolld have such an economic structure.

M Delors is fully aware of the arguments. He said he would ensure nationalization did not exceed the 16 per cent because there would then be a "huge contradiction" between it and the Government's professed intention of decentralizing the Administration.

There would be no despoiling of the shareholders. Shares would be bought on the basis of the evolution of prices, of the assets, the risk of depreciation, and the economic performance of the companies involved.

The minister also appealed to the wisdom and civic spirit of employers, calling on them not to stage an "economic third ballot" to the recent elections. "It is not by gambling on disaster that you will prevent François Mitterrand from being President for seven years", he emphasized.

He was ready to discuss things frankly with those employers who had legitimate fears about the Government's plans. "Everything is ready for the resumption of economic activity. There will be no sharp rise in prices, or unreasonable social measures in the autumn. "Invest, work, purchase machinery, and help us with our pact for employment", he added. That referred to the policy inherited from the previous Government of encouraging the employment of school-leavers in exchange for fiscal and other advantages.

In a warning more to the idealists and doctrinaires of his own party and in the Government than to industrialists he insisted that the financial rules of the game would not be changed.

He welcomed cooperation between private bankers, who recently made a gesture to help companies in difficulties, and the state.

Diamond digger gets rich

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, June 28

The private diamond diggers of South Africa are a vanishing breed. Licences pass from father to son and if they are not taken up they lapse. There are not many sons today who choose to follow the precarious existence of their fathers and grandfathers, digging and sorting in the hope of striking a fortune.

Mr Boet Sonnenberg, 40-year-old father of two, inherited his digger's licence from his father and for six years has been prospecting in the northern Cape Province.

He, too, was thinking of going back to a regular job in the mines when he turned up a flawless 148 carat Cape silver diamond estimated to be worth £600,000.

Mr Sonnenberg will share his fortune with his two wealthy partners, Mr Martiens Uys and Mr Attie Du Plessis who, he says, have kept him and his family "above the breadline for the past six years".

After uncovering his find, Mr Sonnenberg ran excitedly round the other claims in the area showing it to the other 150 diggers there and as a result was late getting home. His wife was annoyed and had let his dinner grow cold. But she accepted his excuse for being late.

By-election challenge to Ian Smith

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, June 28

Voters in Mazoe-Mtoko, one of Zimbabe's 20 white constituencies, go to the polls on Tuesday for the first electoral test of white attitudes since independence, and the ruling Zanu (PF) party believes that the by-election will show how whites are responding to Mr Robert Mugabe's reconciliation policy.

The by-election provided a direct challenge to the Republican Front of Mr Ian Smith, the former Prime Minister. His party, named the Rhodesian Front until earlier this month, has been the overhelming voice of white political opinion in the country since 1962. In the independence elections it won all 20 of the white roll seats guaranteed by the Lancaster House constitution.

The arch-conservative—many say racialist—views of the RP have come increasingly under fire since independence, from whites as well as blacks. Mr Andre Holland, a Front MP, resigned the seat and membership of the party in April to form the Democratic Party, with a policy of co-operation with Mr Mugabe's government.

Having represented the constituency for some years, Mr Holland has a fair chance of recapturing it.

Moscow feels the heat

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, June 28

Moscow is experiencing a record heatwave, and as Muscovites swelter in temperatures in the nineties, they can talk of little else. Last week was the hottest in June since meteorological records began over 100 years ago.

Today, for the sixth day running, the temperature hovered around 30°C (86°F). On Tuesday it touched 33.6°C (93°F), the hottest June day since 1901. At midnight last night the temperature was still 26°C (78.8°F).

The heatwave is caused by a mass of hot air from Central Asia settling over northern Russia. This has brought temperatures of up to 29°C (84.2°F) to such towns as Archangel that lie almost on the Arctic Circle. Even Yakutsk, one of the coldest inhabited cities in north-east Siberia, is experiencing temperatures of 32°C (90°F).

Forecasters predict a slight fall in temperature this week, followed again by near record temperatures.

Very hot weather usually lasts only a day or two in Moscow but this year shops are almost sold out of lemonade and soft drinks. Long queues have formed at ice-cream stalls, police and officials are in their shirtsleeves.

Those who have been able to escape have gone to their dachas in the surrounding countryside. On the beaches beside the Moscow River mounds of pink flesh roast in the scorching sun.

In recent years, Muscovites have complained that the extreme continental climate their capital used to enjoy has moderated because of urban sprawl and the building of reservoirs, but in the past two years records for both heat and cold have been touched or broken.

The present heatwave could lead to uncontrollable peat fires like those that burnt around Moscow seven years ago.

Bani-Sadr accused of having CIA links

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, June 28

The student militants who held American diplomats hostage in Tehran for 14 months returned from obscurity today to accuse Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the fugitive former President, of having had a number of contacts with agents of the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

In a statement printed across a full page of the evening newspaper *Kayhan*, the students alleged that the Americans offered Mr Bani-Sadr a salary of $1,000 (£500) a month to become a consultant for an American company. It was not clear whether the President accepted the offer.

For all practical purposes, the students have broken up following the end of the hostage-taking but have continued to publish some of the documents they found in the United States Embassy after the November, 1979, takeover.

The students have said the files were not revealed before to prevent harming the Islamic republic, and were not even shown to Ayatollah Khomeini until after the hostages had been released.

The fact that they were shown to him at the end of April may help explain why the ayatollah so angrily endorsed Mr Bani-Sadr's final political destruction less than two months later.

The students said some of the documents on Mr Bani-Sadr—all relating to the period before he became president—were destroyed in the embassy takeover. But those they did find, some reproduced in the original English by *Kayhan*, alleged that a month before the revolution, in Paris, he met a CIA agent named as William Foster but acting under the false name of Rutherford. The statement said Mr Foster tried to persuade Mr Bani-Sadr to cooperate with the Americans. The students said that when questioned by them after the Embassy takeover "CIA Station Chief" Thomas Ahern admitted that Rutherford and Mr Bani-Sadr had further meetings in Tehran in August, 1979, and Mr Bani-Sadr had agreed to become a "consultant". But they added that Mr Ahern's words "could not be relied upon".

One of the documents reproduced in English stated: "Although pressed for time . . . (Bani-Sadr) has gone out of his way to meet us." But it also expressed doubt that Mr Bani-Sadr would cooperate "along the lines we envision" and noted that newspaper owners such as he were usually "self-seeking and often unreliable".

Although Mr Bani-Sadr has already been politically emasculated, the publication of the documents is seen as an attempt totally to denigrate the President in the face of continued incidents of violence since his dismissal.

The official Pars news agency said 12 arrests had been made after one of the top three clergymen in the dominant Islamic Republican Party (IRP), Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenehi, was injured by a bomb at a south Tehran mosque yesterday.

Officials said today the hojatoleslam's condition was improving.

☐ Hossein Mousavi, a 48-year-old architect and publisher, has been appointed Iran's new Foreign Minister, subject to the approval of the Majlis.

SUSPENDED SENTENCE FOR PRINCE

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 28

Prince Thibault of Orleans, aged 33, the youngest son of the Count of Paris, the pretender to the French throne, was early today given a one-year suspended prison sentence.

He was found guilty of complicity in the attempted theft of pictures from the collection of the wealthy widow of a Tarbes Physician and founder of a prosperous clinic. Two others, M Jacques Bonnaud, aged 38, a business associate of the prince, and M Henri Rippert, also aged 38, were jailed for four and three years respectively.

The Prince, who had been in Tarbes prison awaiting trial for 14 months, was immediately released. His Scottish-born wife, Marion, insisted in a radio interview that her husband was innocent

Prince Thibault, who denied any part in the attempted theft on March 30, 1980, was accused of having instigated it in order to find a way out of financial difficulties.

Peace pictures unsold

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Two versions of Edward Hicks's favourite pictorial composition, "The Peaceable Kingdom", failed to find buyers at Christie's in New York on Friday; one was unsold at $200,000 (estimate $250,000 to $300,000) and the other at $75,000 (estimate $100,000 to $150,000).

In the early nineteenth century Hicks painted many slightly varying versions of this subject; in the distance Penn is seen making his treaty with the Indians, while in the foreground wild animals and a child lie down together in the "peaceable kingdom".

Both patriotic and highly attractive, these paintings are usually popular with Americans. One of Friday's offerings bears the earliest date recorded for a "peaceable kingdom", April 1826; it was a gift from Hicks to his cousin's wife.

The failure of these two paintings left Christies' sale 44 per cent unsold, with a total of £637,845. The strongest prices were paid for bronzes of the wild west. An art deco "Indian Hunter with a Dog" by Paul Howard Manship made $40,000 (estimate $20,000 to $25,000) or £19,900; Carl Kauba's polychrome bronze, "Chief Wolf Robe", made $30,000 (estimate $20,000 to $30,000) or £14,925.

Christie's also held a sale of art nouveau and art deco totalling £415,160 with 29 per cent unsold. Among the more unusual items was a cast bronze casket by the Austrian Gustave Gurschmner, at $12,500 (estimate $6,000 to $8,000) or £6,219.

At Sotheby's in New York on Friday, a sale of Japanese prints and paintings totalled £307,858 with 17 per cent unsold. A very fine impression of Hokusai's "Sudden Shower at Ohashi" made $14,500 (estimate $8,000 to $10,000) or £7,250.

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Pravda denounces Peking as a Washington pawn

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, June 28

The Russians this weekend sharply denounced increasing cooperation between the United States and China, and said the Chinese were being manipulated by the Americans with dangerous consequences for world peace and for the Chinese people.

An authoritative *Pravda* commentary on the recent visit of Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, to Peking said he had gone there as a "general in civilian uniform" to discuss military cooperation with China.

The newspaper described his talks as an "escalation of reckless policy", and gave a warning that the Soviet Union could not remain indifferent to the new dangerous turn in Sino-American relations, especially to the plans to supply China with modern American weapons, military equipment and technology.

Pravda said these actions could only be assessed as hostile to the Soviet Union.

However, in an unusual twist to the previous Soviet position, the *Pravda* article went on to say that it was the Americans who benefited most from cooperation with China. Their alliance was based on "rabid anti-communism and anti-Sovietism"; but each side wanted to bind the other while leaving itself freedom of movement. So far the United States had set the pace and determined the content of the collusion.

Pravda said China had made a concession over Taiwan, and in spite of verbal protests had agreed to a "two Chinas" situation something the newspaper called "an insult to the prestige and sovereignty of a great power".

The article noted that the American visit came just before the Chinese Party Congress, and was being used to bolster the domestic position of Mr Deng Xioaping and his supporters.

"China plays the disgraceful role of a junior partner and accessory of the American imperialists, a role which has been readily assumed by the present Peking leaders. There is an impression that Peking does not seriously think over the dangerous consequences of the risky game for the destiny of its own people."

Previously Moscow has regarded China as the more dangerous enemy of the Soviet Union than the United States. But either because Moscow is now thoroughly alarmed by the tough stance of the Reagan Administration or because this is a timely moment to put out conciliatory feelers to Peking in the hope that a faction at the party congress will respond, *Pravda* suggested the opposite.

□ **Washington**: Mr Haig insisted today that he had not played "the China card" against the Soviet Union by announcing in Peking that America might sell arms to China (Patrick Brogan writes). "I don't think we should conduct our relations with a billion people under threat of a Soviet veto", he said.

He was giving a television interview, and endeavoured to play down the significance of the announcement. "We have not made a decision to sell particular arms to the People's Republic of China (PRC)", he said.

"We have changed a category. The PRC used to be in the same category as the Soviet Union. What we've done is put China in the same category as Yugoslavia."

Asked why, he said that there was now a clear recognition that China was a different and friendly regime, following convergent policies.

Spadolini: Intellectual politician in a hurry

From Peter Nichols, Rome, June 28

Whatever the fates and the other politicians have in store for Signor Giovanni Spadolini he will relish his time as Prime Minister.

His 15 books of history indicate his appreciation of crucial change in the life of the country. He is essentially the historian of the Risorgimento period and the years leading up to fascism. He has also had a long career in journalism; for 13 years he edited the Bologna newspaper *Il Resto del Carlino* and left it in 1968 to take over the *Corriere della sera* in Milan.

He thoroughly enjoys his pleasures. A recent cartoon summed this up by showing him reading what should have been the list of members of his new government but was in fact a huge menu of dishes from his native Tuscany.

He is built on a massive scale. He had his fifty-sixth birthday this month and retains both a boyishness and an impression that he was born to be a senator. That he should begin his active political career by entering the Senate in 1972 looked like nothing more than reality catching up with the inevitable.

He gave up the *Corriere della sera* to represent the Republican Party from a Milan constituency. Milan has remained the centre of his political activities.

Signor Ugo La Malfa, then leader of the party, respected Signor Spadolini's abilities and Spadolini has followed many of La Malfa's policies. He succeeded to the secretaryship of the party in 1979 after La Malfa's death.

Signor Spadolini talks quickly and usually appears to be in a hurry. He began his ministerial career in charge of the Cultural Patrimony in 1974 and stayed for two years until the fall of the coalition led by Aldo Moro and La Malfa.

He was given the Ministry of Education in Signor Giulio Andreotti's government which lasted three months from March, 1979, until the general election. He made a deep mark

He will need all the tact he can muster, however, to prevent his intellectual quickness from leaving some of his allies behind. With a broad coalition, including the Christian Democrats who are still perplexed at having lost the Prime Ministership, this is asking a lot.

The new Cabinet list is as follows (DC — Christian Democrats; PSI — Socialists; PSDI—Social Democrats; PRI—Republicans; PLI—Liberals): Prime Minister: Giovanni Spadolini (PRI). Foreign Affairs: Emilio Colombo (DC). Interior: Virginio Rognoni (DC). Justice: Clelio Darida (DC). Budget: Giorgio La Malfa (PRI). Finance: Rino Formica (PSI). Treasury: Beniamino Andreatta (DC). Defence: Lelio Lagorio (PS). Education: Guido Bodrato (DC).

Public Works: Franco Nicolazzi (PSDI). Agriculture: Giuseppe Bartolomei (DC). Transport: Vincenzo Balzamo (PSI). Posts: Remo Gaspari (DC). Industry: Giovanni Marcora (DC).

Labour: Michele Di Giesi (PSDI). Foreign Trade: Nicola Capria (PSI). Merchant Navy: Calogero Mannino (DC). State Participation in Industry: Gianni Di Michaelis (PSI). Health: Renato Altissimo (PLI).

Tourism: Nicola Signorello (DC). Culture: Vincenzo Scotti (DC). EEC Affairs: Gustavo Abis (DC). Public Administration: Dante Schietroma (PSDI). Scientific Research: Giancarlo Tesini (DC). Southern Affairs: Claudio Signorile (PSI). Regional Affairs: Aldo Aniasi (PSI). Relations with Parliament: Luciano Radi (DC). High Commissioner for Civil Protection: Giuseppe Zamberletti (DC).—Reuter


Signor Spadolini: Relishes his new job.

Prisoners of conscience in Argentina

By Caroline Moorehead

Two Argentines in their late twenties, Señor Donato Antonio Corbo and Lidia Osuna Espinola, who lived with him, were abducted from a city street by security forces on May 20, 1978, with their 19-month-old child Graciela. The two adults have not been heard of since.

Señor Donato Antonio was a metalworker and Lidia Osuna Espinola was a domestic servant. Neither belonged to a trade union, but both were known to be Peronists.

The police deny all knowledge of the abduction or of the couple's whereabouts. Details of the case come from Señor Donato Antonio's mother, Señora Teresa Cuviello de Corbo.

Señora Cuviello de Corbo has said that at 10 pm on the night of the kidnapping, policemen arrived at her house in two white cars.

They brought with them Graciela, whom they handed to her grandmother, along with a bag of clothing soaked in paraffin.

The Ministry of the Interior acknowledges that the couple were assigned a reference number, but denies any involvement in their disappearance.

Leadership named in Cambodia

From David Watts
Singapore, June 28

Cambodia has announced a new government and confirmed the continuing development of its structure along lines parallel to those in Vietnam.

The first session of the National Assembly, which elected its Central Committee and Politburo last month, has named the leaders of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers and adopted the constitution.

Mr Heng Samrin has been named President of the Council of State.

The announcement came as a surprise to some people, who felt the fact that Mr Heng Samrin did not get the Secretary-General's post in last month's party congress elections was an indication of his political eclipse.

Mr Pen Sovan, the Secretary-General, has been named President of the Council of Ministers.

Many expected that Mr Pen Sovan would head the Council of Ministers and the Council of State. He has also given up his post as Minister of Defence, which has gone to Mr Chan Si.

The President of the National Assembly is Mr Chea Sim, formerly the Interior Minister.


The learner-driver naturally failed when her test came to an abrupt halt in Little Silver, New Jersey.

Discontent grows over Argentine economic policy

From Andrew McLeod, Buenos Aires, June 28

The military government of President Roberto Viola has reaffirmed its confidence in its economic team as criticism and labour unrest grow in Argentina.

The Public Information Secretariat denies there have been Cabinet resignations. An official said: "After 86 days in office, the Government would be committing suicide if it changed ministers."

Rumours of the resignations of one or more members of the economic team that comprises Señor Lorenzo Sigaut, the Economy Minister, Señor Jorge Aguado, Agriculture and Livestock Minister and Señor Eduardo Oxenford, the Industry Minister, were circulating before a meeting President Viola held with the Cabinet last Wednesday evening.

Later he had a private meeting with Señor Aguado and reaffirmed his absolute confidence in all his ministers, according to a government source.

The Government faces a serious drain on reserves and a growing deficit, which Señor Sigaut has tried to correct by devaluing the peso.

Under Señor José Martinez, the previous minister, open market policies were introduced after years of protectionism. Tariffs were cut, foreign investment was encouraged and exchange controls were relaxed. Inflation was reduced from 350 per cent four years ago to about 80 per cent at the end of last year.

The present crisis is largely one of confidence. When Señor Sigaut took office at the end of March he said there would be no big devaluations. Yet a 10 per cent devaluation was effected in February, starting a run on the dollar, and more larger ones were announced on April 2 and on June 2.

There was another devaluation on June 22 when a two-tier exchange market was introduced, with a commercial peso for trading and a financial peso for all other operations.

The measure failed to halt the run on the dollar, which is selling for 6,800 pesos, compared with about 4,500 on June 19.

Bishops rebuff new Spanish divorce law

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, June 28

Spain's bishops have warned couples whose marriages have broken down that they cannot take advantage of the divorce law approved by Parliament last week if they wish to remain good Catholics.

There has been no divorce in this country since Franco won the civil war. The bishops issued a statement last night expressing their deep regrets that parliament had approved, in spite of their objections, a law "which gravely upsets the stability of marriage and, moreover, leaves to such a large extent the decision over ending the marriage to the partners themselves."

The bishops were referring to the key clause in the law of Señor Francisco Fernandes Ordonez, the Justice Minister, permitting couples divorces by mutual consent within one year.

The bishops object that a clause, which would have still left considerable discretionary power to the courts to forbid divorce and which was advocated by the Christian Democrat wing of the ruling party, was thrown out. Some 40 Centre Democrats identified with the Justice Minister voted with the opposition Socialists against it.

After the law comes into force in the middle of next month some 300,000 to 500,000 Spaniards are expected to go into the civil courts to dissolve their marriages, most of them contracted in a Catholic church. In a public opinion poll earlier this year 70 per cent of Spaniards of both sexes said they approved of the possibility of divorce.

Mgr Antonio Montero, the bishops' spokesman, told reporters last night that if a Catholic chooses to obtain divorce now his or her local priest would be justified in refusing communion and hearing confessions.

The church could neither recognize the dissolution of a marriage it had celebrated before. God nor admit the possibility of a second marriage.

The bishops steered clear, however, of a frontal clash with the government, leaving it to the Papal Nuncio to take up the issue of whether the status of a canonical marriage under the new law might contravene the accords signed by the Spanish state and the Vatican

□ Major Ricardo Saenz de Ynestrillas was arrested today under the anti-terrorist law on suspicion of forming armed bands of civilians.

He was sentenced by a court martial last year to seven months' imprisonment for his complicity in the plot to seize the Moncloa Palace during a Cabinet meeting in November, 1978.

This is the first time an army officer has been detained under the anti-terrorism law passed last year primarily to combat the Basque terrorist organization ETA.

Señor Juan José Roson, the Interior Minister, acted against the major after the Defence Ministry freed three senior army officers detained last Tuesday on suspicion of participating in a conspiracy against democracy; a decision which has prompted more speculation on the armed forces' continued soft treatment of any of their own members.

Law Report House of Lords

30 days hath September 31 January

Dodds v Walker

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Edmund Davies, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Russell of Killowen and Lord Roskill

[Speeches delivered June 18]

Where a landlord of business premises gave notice on the last day of a 30-day month to terminate the tenancy and the tenant did not apply for a new tenancy until four months later on the last day of a 31-day month the court had no jurisdiction to determine the tenant's application, for he was one day late under section 29(3) of the *Landlord and Tenant Act*, 1954, which requires him to apply "not less than two nor more than four months after the giving of the landlord's notice".

Well established rules require that where notice is given in months the period of notice ends on the day of the month which bears the same number as that on which the notice was given. February is an exception.

The House of Lords so held in dismissing an appeal by Mr *Robert William Dodds, tenant of* business premises (Cee Bee Autos) in George Street, Grantham, Lincolnshire, from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Stephenson and Lord Justice Templeman, Lord Justice Bridge dissenting) ([1980] 1 WLR 1081) which had dismissed his appeal from Judge Whitehead at Grantham County Court. The judge had affirmed the registrar's decision in favour of his landlord, Mr Kenneth Edward Walker, that *his application to the court for* the grant of a new tenancy under Part II of the 1954 Act did not comply with section 29(3) because it was one day out of time.

Section 29(3) provides: "No application under section 24(1) of this Act shall be entertained unless it is made not less than two nor more than four months after the giving of the landlord's notice under section 25 of this Act . . .".

Mr Mathew Thorpe, QC and Mr David M. Barnes, QC, for the tenant; Mr Walker, the landlord, in person.

LORD DIPLOCK said that Part II of the 1954 Act entitled a tenant of business premises, whose tenancy had been terminated by notice given by his landlord in accordance with the Act, to apply to the court for a new tenancy. By section 29(3) the application had to be made "not less than two nor more than four months after the giving of the landlord's notice".

In the instant case the *landlord's notice was given on* September 30, 1978; the tenant's application to the court for a new lease was made on January 31, 1979. The only question was: "Was that one day too late?"

The registrar and the judge *of the* county court thought it was and that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the tenant's application. In the Court of Appeal opinion was divided.

Reference to a "month" in a statute was to be understood as a calendar month. The Interpretation Act said so. It was also clear under a rule consistently applied by the courts since *Lester v Garland* ((1808) 15 Ves Jun 248) that in calculating the period that had elapsed *since the occurrence of* the specified event such as the giving of a notice, the day on which the event occurred was excluded from the reckoning.

It was equally well established that when the relevant period was a month or specified number of months after the giving of a notice, the general rule was that the period ended on the corresponding date in the appropriate subsequent month — the day of that month that bore the same number as *the day of the earlier month* on which the notice was given.

The corresponding date rule was simple and easy of application. Except in a few cases, all the calculator had to do was to mark in his diary the corresponding date in the appropriate subsequent month.

Because the number of days in five months of the year was less than in the seven others, the inevitable consequence of the corresponding date rule was that one month's notice given in a 30-day month was one day shorter than one month's notice given in a 31-day month and three days shorter if it was given in February.

Corresponding variations in the length of notice reckoned in days occurred where the required notice was a plurality of months.

That simple general rule, which Chief Justice Cockburn described in *Freeman v Read* ((1863) 4 B & S 174, 184) as being "in accordance with common usage . . . and with the sense of mankind", worked *perfectly well* so long as there was in the month in which the *notice* expired a day which bore the same number as the day of the month on which the notice was given.

Such was the instant case and such would be every other case except for notices given on the 31st of a 31-day month and expiring *in* a 30-day month or in February, and notices expiring in February and given on the 30th or 29th (except in leap year) of any other month of the year.

In those exceptional cases, the modification of the corresponding date rule called for was also well established: the period given by the notice ended on the last day of the month in which the notice expired.

His Lordship did not get assistance from pursuing metaphysical arguments about attributing to the one day or the other the *punctum temporis* between 24.00 hours on September 30 and 0.00 hours on *October 1* at which time began to run against the tenant. Those arguments seemed quite inappropriate to the determination of the meaning of a statute which regulated the mutual rights of landlords and tenants of all business premises and was intended to be understood and acted on by them.

The statute referred to periods to be reckoned in months and was passed when the corresponding date rule had been recognized for more than a century *as applicable* in reckoning periods of a month after the occurrence of a specified event.

His Lordship agreed with the majority of the Court of Appeal.

Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord *Fraser* and Lord Roskill agreed, and Lord Russell delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Radcliffes & Co for Norton & Hamilton, Grantham.

Court of Appeal

More acceptable face of justice

R. & T. Thew Ltd. v Reeves

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice O'Connor

[Judgment delivered June 19]

The Court of Appeal considered the question of costs following their judgments on May 6 (*The Times* May 7) when an appeal by the Law Society against an order for costs against the legal aid fund under section 13 of the Legal Aid Act, 1974, had been allowed after a dissenting judgment of the Master of the Rolls referring to the "unacceptable face" of British justice.

Although substantially successful in the appeal, the Law Society were ordered to pay the costs of the appeal in view of the terms of a letter written to them by the plaintiffs' solicitors before the hearing of the appeal and in accordance with the principle of *Caldebank v Caldebank* ([1976] Fam 93, 106).

The appeal had arisen from a mistake by a young and inexperienced articled clerk of the defendant's solicitors in applying for a legal aid certificate "to defend" an action without including the words "and counterclaim". The court directed that notice should be given to the defendant's solicitors to attend for the court to consider whether they should be ordered to pay the plaintiffs' costs not recoverable from the legal aid fund as a result of the mistake.

Mr Duncan Matheson for the Law Society; Mr Charles Bloom for the plaintiffs

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the facts had been stated in the judgments. The question now before the court was as to costs.

On December 16, 1980, the plaintiffs' solicitors had written to the Law Society "without prejudice," but reserving the right to refer to the letter "after the disposal of the appeal *on the question of costs*".

The letter set out the plaintiffs' solicitors proposals on which they were "prepared to compromise" the appeal "on the basis of what in our view and the view of our counsel is the most favourable result which you can reasonably hope to achieve".

One of the proposals was that Mr Thew's and the company's costs should be paid out of the legal aid fund from the date of the amendment of the legal aid certificate.

The letter continued by saying that if the Law Society felt the need to obtain an authoritative decision from the Court of Appeal "we are quite happy to fight the appeal provided that you will agree to paying the costs of the applications under section 13 . . . and of the appeal".

That letter had been written in order to save the costs of further proceedings and so that if the plaintiffs failed on appeal they would be protected as to costs. Such a practice had been approved in the *Calderbank* case and was regularly followed in the Family Division.

The offer was not accepted by the Law Society. The appeal went ahead and the offer really reproduced the result of the case. Mr Thew's costs had been negligible.

The offer having substantially covered the whole ground, the right decision was that the court's order should be in accordance with the offer. The plaintiffs' costs of the appeal were to be paid by the Law Society out of the legal aid fund.

Acting under the inherent jurisdiction of the court over solicitors (see *Myers v Elman* ([1940] AC282,289)), the court would give notice to the defendant's solicitors for their attendance for the court to consider whether they should pay the costs from August 16, 1977, to March 7, 1980, on the ground that those costs were incurred and were not recoverable from the legal aid fund owing to the mistake of their articled clerk.

At the conclusion of the hearing Mr Matheson for the Law Society said that he was instructed to say that since 1950 there had been a consistent annual average failure of legally assisted persons in the Queen's Bench Division of only 11 per cent.

Solicitors: The Law Society; Kirk, Jackson & Co., Eccles.

Divisional Court

No power to return payments

Board v Board

Before Mr Justice Hollings and Mrs Justice Booth

[Judgment delivered June 17]

The court had no power to direct the return of maintenance payments which had been wrongly withheld from a wife by the clerk to the justices pending the husband's appeal, which was successful.

The Divisional Court of the Family Division so stated on *being invited* by Mr David Ian Board, of Peartree Way, Stevenage, to direct the clerk to return the money, which had been paid under an order granted to Mrs Margaret Elizabeth Board, of Park End, Bodicote.

Mr David Bodey for the husband; Mr William Hunter for the wife.

MR JUSTICE HOLLINGS, reading the judgment of the court, said that the justices sitting at North Oxfordshire Magistrates' Court, Banbury, on December 12, 1980, had found that Mr Board had deserted his wife and had ordered him to pay £8 a week to her.

The husband had made payments to the justices' clerk. The clerk on her own initiative had withheld payments from the wife pending the hearing of the husband's appeal. She had told the wife's solicitors that she was doing so.

The husband's appeal was successful and the husband had invited the court to direct that the money held by the justices' clerk *should be repaid to him.*

Section 52 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952, enabled justices to order that maintenance payments should be made *to the clerk of the court.* By a circular of October 6, 1971, the Home Secretary had advised that payments should be despatched without delay and should not accumulate. Payment to the clerk in his capacity of collecting officer was equivalent to payment to the wife: see *Fildes (formerly Simkin) v Simkin)* ([1960] P 70).

The bringing of an appeal did not operate as a stay on the proceedings on the judgment against which the appeal was *brought* unless the court by which the appeal was to be heard so ordered: see Rules of the Supreme Court Order 55 rule 3(3).

The justices had no power to grant a stay but by withholding the maintenance payments the clerk was effectively purporting to do just that. It was the clear duty of the clerk to the justices to remit to the wife the payments received by her under the order made by the justices.

Her *action* in withholding the money was contrary to the duty placed on her by statute and the Magistrates' Courts Rules, 1968. The money belonged to the wife and the situation was not altered because the husband had succeeded in his appeal and the order discharged.

Section 29 (3) of the Domestic Proceedings and Magistrates' Courts Act, 1978, did not come into force until February 1, 1981, and did not apply.

There was no power to order repayment in the Matrimonial Proceedings (Magistrates' Courts) Act, 1960.

The husband did not seek a stay of the maintenance order pending his appeal. That was his misfortune. The sum of £128 held by the justices' clerk belonged to the wife and the court had no jurisdiction to order her to repay that sum to the husband.

Solicitors: Heckford, Norton & Co, Stevenage; Sharpe, Pritchard & Co for Shoosmiths & Harrison, Banbury.

Estimating trial length

In a Practice Direction given in the Divisional Court, Lord Lane, *Lord Chief Justice*, emphasized how important it was that courts hearing civil actions involving juries should be given realistic estimates of the length of trials to prevent hardship.

His Lordship said that the recent trial in the case of *Orme v Associated Newspapers Ltd* demonstrated the importance of ensuring that all possible steps were taken to prevent unnecessary hardship to the jury in *civil actions. Judges in such* cases inquired of prospective jurors whether they would suffer inconvenience or hard*ship by having to serve for the* estimated length of the trial and excused those who would be so affected.

If the estimate of length was inaccurate, the jurors were misled and might suffer great *hardship. It was therefore* essential that such estimates should be *realistic*. The court had to be informed immediately if, at any time after the action had been set down for trial, there was any change of *circumstances likely to alter the* probable length of the trial.

Coming back to London

The luck has turned for Mike Gwilym, who tonight begins a season in the spotlight: interview by Sheridan Morley

The whirligig of time does indeed bring in its revenges. A year or so ago Mike Gwilym was sitting in the Aldwych stalls one night, regretting that by the luck of the scheduling draw he had not been in that division of the RSC which was then enjoying the triumph of *Nicholas Nickleby*. It now transpires that because the *Nickleby* company will almost certainly be in America next year it is in fact his branch of the RSC, *about to open* the *summer* season at Stratford, who will have the honour of carrying the company into their new Barbican home at some point in 1982. The productions which open over the next few weeks by the Avon are likely also to be the first ever seen at the Barbican.

They include, so far as Gwilym is concerned, a largely unknown Farquhar comedy called *The Twin Rivals* which opens tonight at the Other Place, and on the main stage *from* July 15 *A Midsummer Night's Dream* in which he doubles Theseus and Oberon; later in the Stratford season he will also be Bertram to Peggy Ashcroft's Countess in a new production of *All's Well*, a triple return to the company for an actor who first joined it six years ago and whose only real break has been for the triumphant *Duchess of Malfi* which came recently to the Round House from Manchester.

Born in 1949 in Glamorgan, *Gwilym is the elder son of* a couple who ran clothes shops in South Wales; sent away to a Methodist boarding school, he was a studious child "because there didn't seem a lot else to do" but from there he got into Oxford where he discovered a great deal else doing, so much in fact that he never stayed for a degree:

"I began acting for the OUDS and we took one of our productions to the Edinburgh Festival where an agent saw it and signed me, so there didn't seem a lot of point in going back to university. I expected terrible trouble, but Lincoln College seemed hardly to notice that I'd gone and after I spent one whole night sitting up with my parents *explaining* why *I* had to be an actor they accepted it too. In those days a provisional membership of Equity was all you needed to get a job in Rep and you got one of those simply by writing away for it, so Giles Havergal took me into the company *for* his first season at the Glasgow Citizens and there I stayed with all the other Provisionals altogether for a total of three years from 1970.

"By about 1973 I'd been Estragon in *Godot*, Achilles in *Troilus* and Verlaine in *Total Eclipse* and I began to think it was about time people had started to hear of me somewhere other than Glasgow, so reluctantly I left the Cits, had my first spell out of work, did a Hal at Sheffield with Nigel *Hawthorne* being the best Falstaff I'd ever seen, and eventually ended up as Angelo *in a terrible Measure For Measure* at Guildford. I covered myself in glycerine because I thought Angelo was the kind of man who would sweat a lot, and one night the RSC casting director happened to be in front and came backstage saying she'd like to have me audition but I obviously wasn't at all well, what with all the sweating, so she'd come back when I was *better*.

"Then I had another period out of work which somehow wasn't too terrible because I've only ever had myself to *support*, and because in those days I could tell myself the *reason I wasn't working* was that nobody outside Glasgow had ever heard of me. Anyway *eventually* the RSC must have decided that I'd had time to get better, so they asked me to come and audition and I gave them my Robespierre and a bit of Simon Gray's *Wise Child* and they invited me to join.

"That was 1974, but the problem was that it was already late in the season and everything seemed to have been cast, so it wasn't clear to me what I was supposed to be joining for; but then John Barton noticed me hanging around and said he was rewriting *King John*, which could do with it, and he'd write me in a part as Death. Very good it was, too. Then another RSC director, David Jones, put a metaphorical arm around my *shoulder and let me into his* productions of *Summerfolk* and *The Zykovs* and *Ann Leete* and that was really what established me with the company. It was David who alone made me think *I had any sort of a future* in the classical theatre.

"I got the offer of a television series called *The Racing Game which* turned out to be one long union confrontation; within the making of six episodes over six months we had a total of thirty technicians' strikes, and what really amazed me was that nobody seemed in the least surprised except me. That seemed about par for the course in television at that time, and so I couldn't wait to get back into the theatre when Barton began casting *The Greeks*.

"I've finally managed to cure myself of the notion that acting *is some sort of a race; if you* want to, you can worry about getting too old, about other actors of your generation getting all the work, about getting the work yourself and then doing it so badly you never get asked back. There's no end to what you can worry about if you really set your mind to it, and actors are chronic worriers. *But that's all rubbish; in the* end you must just do the work you really want to do, and let everything else take care of itself. The great thing about the RSC is that they will take risks; there's a lot to be said for the Stratford life, just so long as you remember to come back to London once a fortnight. Otherwise you might as well be living in a film set".

Theatre

Woman's dramatic predicament

One Woman Plays

Cottesloe

"I'm a woman", Peggy Lee used to sing, "W.O.M.A.N.", exultantly reeling off all her services to the male sex before reaching her proudest claim: "And I can make a man out of you." This last item is missing from Dario Fo and Franca Rame's dramatized inventory of female servitude, but all the *others are there:* "maid, nurse, babysitter, cook, charlady, washerwoman and screwing machine" — a piece of household equipment available day and night like instant coffee.

The authors have found the *right title for these four pieces;* but they could not be called "one character plays". Yvonne Bryceland may have the stage to herself, but by the end of the evening it is also crowded with her menfolk, lying in bed after she has to get up for work, locking her into the apartment after an adulterous suicide attempt, *spying* on her through the window, breathing at her down the phone. One picks her lock and gets a hand round the door, and we get a full view of *her crippled brother-in-law*, fully encased in plaster but for a permanent erection and one still-functioning hand from which no passing female rump is safe.



Yvonne Bryceland in *A Woman Alone*

It is some small comfort that Fo and Rame are writing about Italy which gave the word "machismo" to a grateful world; and that the practice of clubbing women into submissiveness with the male member is less widespread in our chillier climate. However, sex *is only one side of the* argument. Fo is a political dramatist, and his treatment of the family follows on from his treatment of the police, the bureaucracy and the judiciary as yet another instance of the abuse of non-accountable power.

The first play, *Waking Up*, locates the abuse outside the family. If the marriage is going to pieces it is because factory work gives the couple no time to themselves. Miss Bryceland struggles out of bed for a farcical race against time to the factory gate. Everything goes wrong: she powders the baby with grated cheese, slams her fingers in the drawer and loses her door key. This leads ingeniously to a re-enactment of the past night's events and her argument with her conformist football-fan husband (still snoring away upstage) who sees *nothing wrong* in their way of life.

This play sets up Fo's method of presenting painfully familiar experiences through comic exaggeration that jerks them out of familiarity. The effect is more angry than funny, and it becomes more pronounced as Michael Bogdanov's production continues, and as the plays move from the general to the personal.

The Same Old Story shows Miss Bryceland trying to ward off a conjugal rapist ("Not in my ear . . . not *with* your tongue whizzing around in there like an egg beater"), failing, and running into the implacable anti-abortionist lobby. There follow two delicious fantasies: one in which she takes over the role of honey-tongued seducer and impregnates a man; the other, a politically ribald fairy tale featuring a Wagnerian dwarf and a wolf in prince's clothing, which she characterizes with mock-innocent brilliance.

For *all their* frustrations, these are both amiable ladies. The screw tightens another notch in *A Woman Alone*, which begins cheerfully enough with imprisoned Miss Bryceland ironing away and conversing *with a neighbour* across the street; but, as the tide of importunate masculinity arises on all sides, she *snaps, sending* the wheel-chair groper crashing through a mezzanine window, and finally sitting in fetching deshabille with a rifle over her knees *waiting for her husband to* put his key in the door.

Medea, which ends the evening, is a one-actress duologue for chorus leader and heroine, delivering a feminist justification for child-slaughter. "You . . . hang children round our necks to keep us quiet the way you hang a wooden collar on a cow! All the better for you to milk her. All the better for you to mount her." I do not think this is a very good argument; and, by exchanging his comic territory for would-be classical rhetoric, Fo also fails to dramatize it: The spirited translation is by Olwen Wymark.

Irving Wardle

Rock

Bob Dylan

Earls Court

He was applauded with desperate vigour each time he exchanged his black Stratocaster for an acoustic jumbo guitar, each time he blew a steam-whistle blast *on* his harmonica and each time he chose a song which he had written before 1967. Recognizing the trap, he threw a challenge back to the audience.

There are a lot of people, he *told them, who love to hold on* to the past. It is a dangerous habit, but he does it himself sometimes. And then he sang "Barbara Allen", a traditional ballad from his coffee-house days, as if to say: You want old songs? *I'll give you a really old* song, and let's see what you make of it. This was a gesture *of* magnificent irony, and, because the band played the song in a *shambling*, featureless non-arrangement which recalled the first side of *Bringing it All Back Home*, it became the unexpected highlight of Friday night's concert. Of course, the audience missed the point, and he gave in (as he had in Paris) by closing with encores plucked from his youth: "Blowing in the Wind" and, this time, a solo version of "Don't Think Twice, it's All Right".

Friday's crowd jeered the *admittedly superfluous* contributions of the gospel vocal quartet and grew restless in the devotional songs, while responding with a depressing kind of automatic glee to "Mr Tambourine Man", "Girl from *the North Country*" and "Like a Rolling Stone", which has been restored to its recorded arrangement, with Willie Smith's organ and Steve Ripley's *lead guitar respectively* imitating the parts originally devised by Al Kooper and Mike Bloomfield. Did they also notice, in "Simple Twist of Fate", Fred Tackett's loving recreation of Bruce Langhorne's warm, discreet guitar accompaniments? In general, I think they missed the high drama and heavy-metal flourishes of the 1978 concerts.

Departing, he said: "I hope I played something you wanted to hear. *I must have left something out*, but I hope I put something in." In the end, and in another sense, he did; but next time he should have the courage to play only what he wants to hear.

Richard Williams

Aldeburgh Festival

SCO/Maksymiuk

Snape Maltings

The final weekend of this year's Aldeburgh Festival brought the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, among the finest of its kind in these isles, to Snape for two major concerts. We have also had Robert Tear singing the Hums of Pooh, the English Baroque Ensemble celebrating Telemann's tercentenary, Rada Lupu in recital and wet weather in profusion.

Artificial warming sunlight *was mercifully forthcoming* on Friday evening when the SCO's concert began, appropriately, with that early augury of Benjamin Britten's prodigious creative talents, the Frank Bridge variations, radiant, youthful optimism, even in the Mahlerish funeral march. The conductor was Jerzy Maksymiuk, from Poland, who has been here before with his chamber orchestra, and won respect for his polished, supervital interpretations.

He took a flamboyant, assured view of Britten's variations, beginning with a huge string chord that seemed comprehensively to span heaven and hell, as it were, so deep and clear was the double bass tone, *so bright and refulgent the top* violins' note, so nicely balanced the whole.

The March sauntered, the Adagio yearned, the Italian Aria produced a firework display (a couple of rockets not quite on target), the Viennese Waltz was buoyant and scintillating, worthy of its Ravel imitation — it is he, not Johann Strauss, who usually inspires modern pastiches of the genre, a perplexing phenomenon, since Ravel is the "ersatz", Strauss the genuine article.

Schubert's third symphony, which ended this enjoyable concert, was given just such a likeable reading, the woodwind solos and lilting rythms especially pleasurable. Tempi were fast, as in Carlos Kleiber's recent account in London. They worked serviceably until the finale. We had Ravel's two-handed piano concerto, given with great verve — I have yet to hear a half-hearted performance under Maksymiuk — and with Jean-Phillipe Collard as soloist, already an Aldeburgh favourite though I thought his reading cold, and short on legato whenever a long melody came to light.

There was a novelty as well, young George Benjamin's "A Mind of Winter", a song with orchestra to an evocative poem by the American Wallace Stevens, good poetry for music, the words emotionally loaded but short and simple. Benjamin sets them lyrically, at leisure; the vocal part was delivered by *Elise Ross with a warmly* vibrant purity ideal for such music, communicative and sympathetic, in no way exaggerated.

It was right for the music, which equates ice outside with fire within, bare ruined choirs with warm, multifarious harmonies, and in which the snow is matched by the clear piercing brilliance of a high Bach trumpet. The piece was unmomentous, though impressively made, and pleasant to *hear, not yet the unmistakable* powerful voice that Benjamin must, in due course, surely project beyond all mishearing.

William Mann

The Lighthouse

Snape Maltings

Peter Maxwell Davies's operatic tale *of mystery, The Lighthouse*, written for and first performed at last year's Edinburgh Festival, when Paul Griffiths discussed it at length on this page, is being taken by The Fires of London round this summer's music festivals, including one performance on Thursday at the *Aldeburgh Festival. This* year it is conducted by John Carewe, and includes some changes of cast.

It takes as its point of departure the historical and enigmatic disappearance of three *men posted on* a lighthouse in the Outer Hebrides. Davies, his own librettist, first presents in staged form the recorded facts of the public inquiry in 1901, then suggests what might have happened, though even his solution leaves room for some ambivalent interpretations.

It is a tale of mental stress experienced by three men, each with something to hide, and *mutually ill-suited to* one another's company. Arthur, the bass, is a religious fanatic; Blazes, *the* baritone, has a history of juvenile delinquency which culminated in a murder *for which he allowed his father* to be condemned and executed; Sandy, the tenor, seemed to have been a rake, evidently guilty also of some offence which haunts him 20 years later.

It is a captivating piece, one of Davies's strongest chamber scores of recent years. In this cast, Neil Mackie brought a light, lyrical tenor and initially relaxed manner to the part of Sandy, whose final collapse was made the more complete; Rodney MacCann, black-voiced *and demoniacal of manner*, was the evangelical Arthur, and Michael Rippon *impressively* versatile as the *neer-do-well* blazes, a trio who sparked one another off *all* the time. Carewe rightly kept the music on a taut rein. *The Lighthouse* looked and sounded well on the *open stage* and in the exemplary acoustics of the Maltings.

William Mann

Concerts

Philharmonia/Handley

Festival Hall

Each year the United Nations Association in Britain is able to count on a conductor and soloist *ready* to give their services at an annual concert for the association's benefit. This time, on the thirty-sixth anniversary last Friday of the signing of the United Nations Charter in San Francisco, the concert brought Vernon Handley as a new addition to the roll of conductors and John Lill as *its guest pianist for the third* time.

He was the soloist in a warmly expressive if at times hard-toned performance of Rachmaninov's third piano concerto in D minor. Eleven years on from his success in the International Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow, and with a reputation for uncompromising directness in the Beethoven repertory he has recorded, Mr Lill has developed an intellectual strength of musical character to supplement the commanding technique which *can make the more demanding of this concerto's alternative cadenzas seem like the simpler* version.

It was, indeed, from this point onwards that the performance, which had opened with a welcome moderation of pace but *an almost matter-of-fact unfolding* of the ideas in conjunction with the orchestra, began to acquire a more poetic spirit. The slow movement was irradiated with warmth of feeling from the pianist to temper the keyboard's metallic edge at climaxes, which nevertheless brought about a resplendent account of the finale.

The orchestral playing sometimes, sounded unduly congested, as if too little time had been available to clarify problems of balance, and in Elgar's *Enigma Variations* the musical portraits were often subdued by being kept within a narrow dynamic range. However, they were presented with an agreeable bluff heartiness alternating *with more feminine grace*.

Noël Goodwin

William Byrd Choir

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Though he operated for the 21 years after 1575 under the *privilege of a special royal* licence, William Byrd must have been a courageous man to print his Latin liturgical music in Protestant England. Bravely transmuting performance circumstances from the private chapels of recusant nobility to the worldliness of the concert hall, the William Byrd Choir, directed by Gavin Turner, gave us an impressive collection of this defiant music on Saturday, their performances lacking only the last whiff of incense. *Ingeniously, the second half* consisted of the complete Propers for the Feast of Saints Peter *and* Paul *from the 1607 Gradualia* which happens to fall today.

Sometimes the more joyful pieces, like the opening *Laetentur Coeli* (1589), seemed too relentless; needing more attention to small details to give lightness to their textures. *Tribue Domine* (1575) the work of a young man obviously as eager to impress with his mastery of archaicisms — like the jagged two-part imitations lifted from Josquin — as with his madrigalian modernisms, at times sounded almost perfunctory.

Byrd is at his best, however, in his more meditative musings. A richly sung *Ne Irasceris Domine* (1589), and devotional *Beata Viscera* (1605) apart, the 1607 settings, written after all four martyrs, proved heartrending. *Hodie Simon Petrus*, with its marvellously interweaving treble lines, was, like *Tues Pastour*, passionately luscious. More than a glint of hope surfaced in the trumpeting Alleluias of *Solve Iubente Deo* and the regal richness of *Constitues Eos Principes*, one realized fully in the soaring ethereal phrases of *Quodcunque Ligaveris*.

To provide relief, though still with a certain sweet sadness, we heard some of Byrd's keyboard music, from *Parthenia* (1612-13) and the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book. Helped by a convincingly resonant harpsichord, David Roblou here demonstrated with poise and control that he is clearly one of his profession's aristocrats.

Stephen Pettitt

Cricket

England turn full circle as Taylor is preferred to unlucky Downton

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

For the sixth time within 13 months England have switched wicketkeepers. At Lord's on Thursday, in the second Test match against Australia, Bob Taylor will be back behind the stumps, Paul Downton having been dropped. This is the only change from the 12 players who were at Trent Bridge for the first Test, though Emburey, twelfth man there, is likely to play at Lord's.

When, soon after setting up a world wicketkeeping record in Bombay in February 1980 with 10 catches in a Test match, Taylor was dropped and Knott, available for the first time since the disbanding of World Series cricket, was recalled, Taylor made no secret of his disappointment. From the letters I received at the time the public felt strongly about it too, not least because Taylor had remained loyal to England through the years of division.

In the event Knott survived for four of last season's Test matches before giving way for the last, to West Indies as the man in possession. In Trinidad, however, for Bairstow, who thus arrived in the first of the winter Tests, Downton was preferred to Bairstow. For the second, in Barbados, Bairstow was back, though only for one game, Downton playing again in the last two, as well as at Trent Bridge recently.

Taylor will be 40 on July 17. To be good enough at that age to be *recalled*, as first choice, for a vital Test match is an indication of his fitness as well as his skill. It is necessary to go back to 1939 to find as old a Test wicketkeeper, Arthur Wood having been only a few days short of his forty first birthday when he played the last of his four Tests for England. In the days when quadragenarians were last common in the England side, in the 20s that is, Strudwick was 46 when he kept wicket for England for the last time, against Australia at the *Oval*.

Once it had been decided to make a change from Downton it became an issue between Taylor and Knott. Of the younger wicketkeepers, other than Downton, Richards of Surrey is probably the farthest advanced. Of the others, Bairstow had a bad enough match in Barbados to have it held against him, and Humpage, who kept wicket in the one-day internationals earlier this month, may be more likely to win a cap as a batsman than a wicketkeeper.

In the years that Taylor spent as Knott's understudy it was generally accepted that Taylor was the better wicketkeepr, but that Knott's irrepressible spirit and the occasional brilliance of his batting (he scored more than 4,000 Test runs, at an average of 32, and made five Test hundreds) were among England's greatest assets.

If that no longer applies, it is because Knott is not quite as good as he was, either as a batsman or wicketkeeper. In last year's Tests his seven innings brought him only 36 runs. So Taylor it is, the maker 10 days ago of his maiden first-class hundred.

There remains just the suggestion of a question mark over Downton's ability. Having finished, as he did, on a high note in the West Indies, he is unlucky, I think, to be dropped after one poor game. The life he gave Border when he was seven, in Australia's first innings at Trent Bridge, could be said to have started the rot for England. It was a bad miss. Yet I remember Knott saying after last year's Trent Bridge Test match how the ball had moved about so much, even to the extent of swinging after pitching, that keeping wicket there was as difficult as he had known it.

Downton is not easily summed up. What he lacks is not so much efficiency as finesse. He will be back, I am sure, though with Taylor's return it would take a good man to nominate the two wicketkeepers for next winter's tour of India. It no longer looks a good thing for Downton and Humpage, as it did a month ago.

Woolmer, who made a pair at Trent Bridge, survives on the basis that if it was worth recalling him for one match it must be right to give him another. Nor was Trent Bridge the fairest of small tests. For Kent, however, Tavaré continues to look the better player, besides being just about the best slip catcher in the country.

The England 12 are:

	Tests	Age
I T Botham (Somerset, capt)	36	25
G Boycott (Yorkshire)	99	40
G A Gooch (Essex)	31	27
R W Woolmer (Kent)	18	33
D I Gower (Leicestershire)	27	24
M W Gatting (Middlesex)	9	24
P Willey (Northamptonshire)	17	31
R W Taylor (Derbyshire)	26	39
J E Emburey (Middlesex)	14	28
G R Dilley (Kent)	10	22
R G D Willis (Warwickshire)	58	32
M Hendrick (Derbyshire)	29	32



Bob Taylor, the Derbyshire wicketkeeper, who has been recalled to Test cricket at the age of 39.

Golf

Escapes from greenside bunkers earn Smyth £7,000 first prize

By Mitchell Platts

Des Smyth, of Ireland, won the £42,000 Coral classic golf tournament when he compiled a final round of 73 at Royal Porthcawl yesterday. His final aggregate of 282, six under par, was two strokes better than that of Michael King (72), Bernhard Langer (72) and John O'Leary (76), who shared second place. Brian Barnes put together a 69 to move through the field and take fifth place on 286, one shot ahead of Tommy Horton (72), Pip Elson (69) and Stewart Ginn (70), of Australia.

Throughout the tournament the scent of success seemed to surround O'Leary, but a seven at the ninth on a cold, windy afternoon put a bitter taste in his mouth and changed the entire complexion of the proceedings. O'Leary started the day one shot ahead of Smyth and found himself three ahead when his compatriot dropped shots at the first, at which he took three putts, and the fourth, where his tee shot disappeared over the green.

Arriving at the ninth, O'Leary was still two in front and seemed to be coasting. Then he put his second shot into a greenside bunker, from where he took three to get out, and finished with a seven. With his first attempt to escape, he was apparently trying only to get the ball on the green rather than close to the stick, but the second time he attempted a more delicate stroke and succeeded only in leaving it in the sand again. In truth, his putter might have saved him, for he eventually came out to five feet but bolted the putt past the hole. He did the same from a similar distance to drop another shot at the 10th.

So in the space of two holes he went from two ahead to two behind, and it was to his credit that he was able to score birdies at the 12th and 13th to get back into the race. In fact he was level with Smyth at the 13th (426 yd), where his approach finished 12in from the hole and Smyth's missed the green, from where he took three more to get down for a five. Quietly and confidently, Langer, without making any mistakes, had begun to make his presence felt, and at the next hole, the short 14th, he holed from six feet for a two to join O'Leary and Smyth in the lead.

The 15th (447 yd) was played into a strong wind and it was clearly going to be a vital hole. Smyth was in a bunker to the right of the green but blasted out and his 40-yard shot ran to within two feet of the flag. He made his par four, whereas O'Leary and Langer, who also missed the green, dropped shots. Langer will recall that he lost his chance to pressurize the leader when he missed from five feet for a birdie at the 17th, but it was the 18th (413 yd) which proved O'Leary's and Langer's Waterloo. O'Leary's second shot finished in a bunker, from where he took four to get down; Langer's drive was pushed out to the right and the ball finished in a bunker, which gave him no chance of going for the green. He, too, took six.

Smyth could have taken four putts on the last green and still won, but in the end he needed only three to get down, and for the third time in 12 months he was a tournament winner on the European circuit. It is confirmation of his arrival as one of the finest players in the country and he deserves praise for his determination. During the last two days he found himself in greenside bunkers on six occasions but each time he managed to get down in two, and that won him the tournament. The £7,000 cheque he collected will take him some way to retaining his Ryder Cup status and his battling nature will be an asset to John Jacobs when the European team take on the United States at Walton Heath in September.

Leading totals at Royal Porthcawl

282—D Smyth 67, 72, 70, 73. £7,000.
284—M King 73, 66, 73, 72; B Langer (Germany) 68, 73, 71, 72; J O'Leary 68, 67, 73, 76. £5,130 each.
286—B Barnes 73, 75, 73, 69. £1,780.
287—P Elson 70, 75, 73, 69; S Ginn (Australia) 72, 75, 70, 70; T Horton 68, 75, 74, 72. £1,260 each.
288—S Lyle 76, 74, 69, 69. £940.
289—N Job 74, 70, 70, 75; C Maltman 72, 74, 66, 77.
290—J Hall 73, 74, 73, 70; S Martin 72, 75, 70, 73; C O'Connor Jnr 77, 69, 68, 76.
292—G Brand 77, 70, 76, 69; M Foster 71, 80, 71, 70; J Hawkes (SA) 76, 72, 72, 72; T Britz 73, 74, 72, 73; J Morgan 68, 72, 76, 76; S Torrance 71, 73, 69, 77.
293—T Charnely 71, 75, 77, 70; P Hoad 75, 71, 77, 70; D Jagger 78, 70, 73, 72; E Murray 73, 73, 73, 74.
294—M Miller 72, 76, 76, 70; S Bishop 74, 70, 77, 73; E Darcy 74, 71, 74, 75; M Poxon 70, 77, 72, 75.
295—S Owen (NZ) 78, 72, 75, 70; A D Jacklin 77, 73, 72, 73; N Ratcliffe 71, 77, 73, 74; P Berry 74, 76, 71, 74; R Fyfe 71, 77, 72, 75.
296—B Dassu (Italy) 72, 76, 77, 71; T Powell 76, 75, 71, 74; E Polland 69, 69, 73, 75; G Manson 73, 76, 70, 77.

Sussex go down fighting in battle of Hastings

By Peter Marson

HASTINGS: Northamptonshire (4 pts) beat Sussex by six runs.

Sussex made a brave attempt to score 202 runs to win from 36 overs yesterday, but when a thrilling stand between Barclay and Alan Wells, worth 55 in seven overs for the eighth wicket failed, Sussex's first defeat in the John Player League was inevitable.

It was cool, with the now familiar blanket of cloud giving the feel of a November day when Barclay won the toss and invited Northamptonshire to bat. Arnold gave the new ball a quizzical look as if to suggest it was already misshapen. David Constant laughed, and Barclay joined in the fun, but Cook was in no mood for frivolities and with two crisp strokes hit Arnold to the boundary

If Cook and Larkins could not quite sustain this striking rate, they came close with some purposeful hitting and quick running between the wickets putting on 109 runs before Cook fell to a catch behind in the 19th over off Colin Wells.

Wells bowled well and he ought to have had the wickets of Larkins, then 50 and Allan Lamb when 14. Lamb, who maintained Northamptonshire's momentum with two big leg side *hits* for six eventually fell to Phillipson aiming for one more. That was 162 for two *in* the 25th over. Yet, with Larkins falling leg before to Phillipson in the thirtieth, Wells bowled Willey in the next, the last of his stint.

In the 37th over LeRoux broke down which let in Phillipson to complete the over and Booth Jones as a substitute, and at once he made his mark with a good catch at long on to dismiss Williams.

When Mendis and Gould came out to bat they reached the crease only to make a quick about turn, a murky light in the umpire's view having worsened. After 10 minutes and some brisk calculations they were back again and now Sussex's target was reduced and the rate stood at 5.6 runs an over.

Mendis started out in this match with an average of 107.50. But this was to plummet to 73 when a top edge skied to third man in the third over, there to be well caught by Williams. At 32, Sussex suffered a second grievous blow when Carter, in his first over intercepted and caught a hard-hit straight drive by Parker.

The crowd were still now, and only the squawking, wheeling seagulls seemed in frolicsome mood. At the halfway mark Sussex had made 54 for three, and the scoring rate had soared to 8.2. After 24 overs Sussex reached 101 for four and now they needed as many runs to make off the next 12 overs. Sussex's gallantry began here.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
*G Cook, c Gould, b C Wells .. 58
W Larkins, l-b-w, b Phillipson .. 68
A J Lamb, b Phillipson 58
P Willey, b C Wells 6
R J Williams, c sub, b Greig .. 13
T J Yardley b Phillipson .. 16
†G Sharp, not out 1
R M Carter, b Phillipson 6
Extras (l-b 9, w 1, n-b 2) .. 12
Total (7 wkts, 39 overs) .. 218
T M Lamb, B J Griffiths and D J Wild did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—109, 2—162, 3—175, 4—177, 5—209, 6—212, 7—218.
BOWLING: Arnold, 8—0—39—0; Le Roux, 6.4—0—35—0; Greig, 8—0—34—1; Barclay, 3—0—27—0; C Wells, 8—0—36—2; Phillipson, 5.2—0—34—4.

SUSSEX
G D Mendis, c Williams, b Griffiths 4
I J Gould, c Sharp, b Wild .. 27
P W G Parker, c and b Carter .. 5
I A Greig, b Wild 28
C M Wells, c and b Carter .. 24
C P Phillipson, run out .. 7
A P Wells, not out 47
Le Roux, c Griffiths, b Larkins 16
*J R T Barclay, c Williams, b Griffiths 17
G T Arnold, not out 8
Extras (b 10, w 3) .. 13
Total (8 wkts, 36 overs) .. 196
C E Waller did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—8, 2—32, 3—47, 4—82, 5—105, 6—105, 7—126, 8—181.
BOWLING: Griffiths, 8—0—33—3; T M Lamb, 8—0—14—0; Carter, 8—1—32—2; Wild, 8—1—38—2; Willey, 2—0—17—0; Larkins, 2—0—20—1.
Umpires: D J Constant and D R Shepherd.

Decisive opening stand of 132 for Derbyshire

GLOUCESTER: Derbyshire (4 pts) beat Gloucestershire by nine wickets.

John Wright and Barry Wood, with an opening stand of 132, steered Derbyshire to an easy win with four overs to spare in the John Player League yesterday. When Wright, who hit 11 fours, departed leg-before for 76 to Brain, only 19 runs were needed to beat Gloucestershire, who had struggled to 150 for seven off 40 overs. Wood was unbeaten on 58, having hit five fours.

Gloucestershire, put in on a pitch which favoured seam early on but quickly flattened, were in trouble when they lost five wickets for 67, including those of Zaheer Abbas (30) and Broad (19). They were saved by Windaybank, whose unbeaten 44, his best league score, included four boundaries.

Wood took three wickets for 20 and Miller two for 16. It was Derbyshire's third league win in succession.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE
Zaheer Abbas, c Oldham, b Wood 30
B C Broad, c Kirsten, b Wood .. 19
P Bainbridge, l-b-w, b Miller .. 2
*M J Procter, c Kirsten, b Miller 4
A J Hignell, c Taylor, b Wood .. 2
S J Windaybank, not out 44
M W Stovold, l-b-w, b Oldham .. 14
W Stovold, c Taylor, b Tunnicliffe 2
A H Wilkins, not out 19
Extras (l-b 13, n-b 1) .. 14
Total (7 wkts) 150
M Whitney and B M Brain did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—43, 2—51, 3—59, 4—59, 5—67, 6—110, 7—115.
BOWLING: Hendrick, 8—1—21—0; Tunnicliffe, 8—1—39—1; Wood, 8—3—20—3; Miller, 8—1—16—2; Oldham, 8—0—37—1.

DERBYSHIRE
J G Wright, l-b-w, b Brain .. 76
B Wood, not out 58
P N Kirsten, not out 6
Extras (l-b 9, w 1, n-b 1) .. 11
Total (1 wkt, 36 overs) .. 151
D S Steele, *G Miller, A Hill, K J Barnett, †R W Taylor, C J Tunnicliffe, M Hendrick and S Oldham did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—132.
BOWLING: Procter, 8—2—38—0; Whitney, 7—3—13—0; Wilkins, 7—0—30—0; Bainbridge, 7—0—39—0; Brain, 7—0—30—1.
Umpires: R S Herman and A G T Whitehead.

Yorkshire benefit from Boycott's Sunday best

Geoff Boycott, unbeaten on 91, and Bill Athey (79 not out) swept Yorkshire to a nine-wicket victory over Worcestershire at New Road. They added an undefeated 164 in 23 overs as Yorkshire passed Worcestershire's total of 212 for six with an over to spare.

Boycott, in his best one-day innings of the season, hit seven fours in 125 minutes. Athey, registering his fourth consecutive half century, collected 10 boundaries in 77 minutes. But both were dropped—Boycott at mid-wicket off Cumbes, when 31, and Athey at extra cover off Gifford when 17. Yorkshire also put down four chances and enabled Worcestershire to make a late recovery and take 77 from the last 10 overs. Hemsley, unbeaten on 74, was only one short of his highest Sunday score.

Manchester

Hampshire beat Lancashire by two wickets after being set the modest target of 152 at Old Trafford. Lancashire could only manage 151 for nine and the southerners were coasting to victory as they reached 134 for five off 33 overs. But then Hampshire lost Marshall, Tremlett and Parks for three runs and it was left to Terry (21 not out) to steer them home with five balls remaining.

Lancashire gave a poor batting performance after their openers Kennedy (40) and Fowler (28) had given them a sound start with a half-century stand. Tremlett did most of the damage with a career-best Sunday league return of four for 22.

Leicester

Norbert Philip earned Essex a victory they almost let slip at Grace Road. Chasing a modest 122 to win, Essex collapsed from 98 for three to 110 for six and needed eight from the last over. Higgs was the bowler and Phillip promptly smashed his first delivery over the long on boundary for six. Phillip collected a single off the second ball and Turner clinched victory with a four from the next ball. With three balls to spare Essex finished on 125 for six, winning by four wickets.

Leicestershire, who had decided to bat first, found life difficult throughout their innings and only battling knocks by Garnham (34) and Boon (24) enabled them to pass three figures. They finished on 121 for nine from 39 overs. Lever took three for 19 from seven overs.

Nottingham

Nottinghamshire's captain Clive Rice celebrated the birth of his daughter with a superb 105 against Middlesex at Trent Bridge. However it was not enough to take Nottinghamshire to victory, and Middlesex ran out winners by 34 runs.

An aggressive 93 by Radley, and fine contributions from Butcher (56) and Edmonds (42 not out) helped Middlesex to reach 246 for six.

Rice, whose wife gave birth on Saturday night, and Randall, led the Nottinghamshire run chase in a fourth wicket stand of 95. But it was always an uphill fight and Nottinghamshire lost quick wickets at the end with Emburey taking four for 41.

Swansea

Glamorgan beat Warwickshire by 15 runs to register their third successive John Player win of the season. Glamorgan, put in to bat, totalled 224 for eight—their best Sunday league score this summer. It looked a winning total, but Warwickshire, the John Player champions, produced a determined reply after their first three wickets had gone for 68. Lloyd (73), nine fours and Din (51), one six and four fours, then added 76 for the fourth wicket. Din's departure ended Warwickshire's challenge and they finished on 209 for nine.

Hopkins hit a Sunday-best 75 for Glamorgan with three sixes and six fours. He added 70 runs with his fellow opener Alan Jones (23).

Scots all but come back from dead

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

England retained the European amateur team championship at St Andrews yesterday in a breathtaking final against Scotland. After halving the two morning foursomes, England won three of the five singles. There was little to warm the blood for most of the afternoon as a large gallery perished in a biting nor'easter, but the match came to a palpitating climax with Scotland all but coming back from the dead.

With England already two up in the singles and therefore requiring only one more victory, Coutts revived Scottish hopes by beating Way four and three. Then Hutcheon came to the last hole one down against Deeble and hit a superb second to six feet and holed the putt.

At the first extra hole the match seemed all over when Hutcheon plopped his second shot into the Swilcan Burn. But he then brought the crowd to a tiptoe of excitement by holing his chip shot across the Burn for a saving four.

Meanwhile Chapman, all square with MacGregor, drove out of bounds at the last so that the whole issue rested on Hutcheon and Deeble. The Scot, alas, now became a fallen idol when he took three putts on the second extra hole, the second from seven feet. Deeble, facing a putt of similar length, stilled his nerves and rolled it home.

Chapman and Way had played splendidly in the foursome to be four under par when they finished off their *opponents* at the 14th. They had missed only one green, the 13th, where Chapman made ample amends by chipping in. McEvoy was the villain of the top foursome, for he put his pitch shot into the Burn. He has been haunted by this in all his foursomes this week. This time there was no reprieve because he was unable to conjure up Hutcheon's magic from the far side.

Saturday

England 7, France 0
Foursomes: R Chapman and P Way 3 and 1 A Godillot and F Illouz; P McEvoy and P Deeble 4 and 3 T Planchin and J Gassiat.
Singles: Deeble 4 and 3 P Ploujoux; McEvoy 1 hole Illouz; Chapman 3 and 2 Godillot; Way 1 hole Gassiat; G Godwin 1 hole Planchin.

Scotland 6½, Wales ½
Foursomes: B Howard and I Hutcheon 19th J Jones and J Morrow; F Coutts, C Dalgleish 4 and 2 H Evans and D McLean.
Singles: Hutcheon 2 and 1 D Evans; Dalgleish 2 and 1 H Evans; Howard 4 and 3 R Broad; J Huggan halved with McLean; C Macgregor 1 hole Morrow.

Ireland 6½, Denmark ½
Foursomes: P Walton, M Gannon 2 and 1 J Nellson and L Nyholm; A Pierse and D Brannigan 5 and 4 J Rasmussen and A Sorensen.
Singles: Walton 4 and 3 Nielson; Pierse halved with E Groth-Andersen; G McGimpsey 3 and 1 P Jensen; Gannon 4 and 3 Rasmussen; Brannigan 2 and 1 Sorenson.
OTHER RESULTS: Germany 4, Sweden 3; Norway 5, Italy 2; Switzerland 4½, Austria 2½; Netherlands 4, Iceland 3; Spain 4, Finland 3; Belgium

Yesterday

Final: Scotland 3, England 4
Foursomes: B Howard, I Hutcheon beat P Mcevoy, P Deeble at 19th; F Coutts, C Dalglish lost to R Chapman, P Way 5 and 4.
Singles: Hutcheon lost to Deeble, at 20th; Dalglish lost by McEvoy, 4 and 3; Howard lost to G Godwin, 4 and 3; Couts beat Way 4 and 3; G Macgregor beat Chapman, 1 hole.

Play-off (3rd and 4th places)
France 3, Wales 4
Foursomes: P Ploujoux, F Illouz beat H Evans, D McLean, 4 and 3; T Planchin, J Gassiat lost to J Jones, J Morrow, at 19th.
Singles: Ploujoux lost to D Evans, 3 and 2; Illouz lost to H Evans, 3 and 2; A Godillot beat McLean, 5 and 4; Gassiat beat R Broad, 2 and 1; Planchin lost to Jones 2 and 1.

Play-off (5th and 6th places)
Ireland 6, Germany 1
Foursomes: P Walton, M Gannon beat T Huebner, R Thielemann, 4 and 3; A Perse, D Branndigan beat K Flint, U Schulte, 1 hole.
Singles: Walton beat Schulte, 4 and 3; Perse lost to H Reiter, 1 hole; P Rafferty beat Thielemann, 4 and 3; G McGimpsey beat Flint, 3 and 2; Branndigan beat Huebner, 1 hole.
OTHER RESULTS: Denmark 3, Sweden 4; Switzerland 4, Netherlands 3; Austria 5, Iceland 2; Norway 4, Spain 3; Italy 5½, Finland 1½; Belgium 4, Portugal 3.

Scotland raise a murmur on the way out

From Lewine Mair
Troia, June 28

It is a salutary thought that no fewer than four members of the French team playing today against Sweden in the final of the European ladies' team golf championship will be at Wentworth next month for the junior version of this event. And, if that were not enough, the four in question—Marie de Lorenzi, Eliane Berthet, Sophie Lapaire and Laurence Schmidlin—will be joined by the 17-year-old French women's champion, Corinne Soules, who has been absent this week because of school exams.

Where Scotland's semi-final defeat at the hands of the French was concerned, it was something of a talking point that Wilma Aitken, who had won the crucial point against Italy on the previous day, was not used in the morning foursomes.

The pairing of Belle Robertson and Gillian Stewart inspires plenty of confidence—they won at the 17th—but the combination of Scotland's new cap, Alison Gemmill, and Lorna Bennett, arguably lacked the necessary experience to cope with opposition of such class. Mrs Robertson came from behind to defeat Marie de Lorenzi in the first of the afternoon singles, and Scotland's third and final point was snatched on the home green by Miss Aitken.

Miss Gemmill struggled in her match with the talented Eliane Berthet, but both Miss Stewart and Miss Pamela Wright let slip leads of three holes to lose on the home tee.

Scotland and Spain were in a play-off for third place when Ireland came in off the course, having lost to Germany by 2½-4½ to finish at the foot of the first division. The Irish have driven their captain, Elaine Bradshaw, to despair this week. Having come there as holders, they only just scraped in among the top-flight qualifiers before losing their three matches. Against Germany today they won both foursomes, but picked up only half a point from the singles.

Neither of Ireland's two leading players—Mary McKenna and Maureen Magill—has been at her best this week, and Miss Bradshaw felt obliged to drop Miss McKenna altogether for the match with Germany.

In the second division there was some ill-feeling when the Welsh side found they had been placed behind The Netherlands and England. After qualifying first among the seven nations at this level, Wales were given a bye and therefore had only two matches to play—against England and Switzerland. They defeated both 5—2, but, because the other countries were drawing on points from three matches rather than two, they did not have to do too much to overtake the Welsh.

Wales 5, England 2
Foursomes (English names first): C Caldwell, S Cohen beat M Rawlings, T Thomas 3 and 2; L Moore, D Dowling lost to A Briggs, V Thomas 3 and 2; Singles: D Christison lost to M Rawlings 3 and 1; C Calwell lost to T Thomas 3 and 2; L Moore lost to T Thomas 5 and 4; D Dowling lost to A Briggs 2 and 1; S Cohen beat A Sheldon 6 and 4.

France 4, Scotland 3
Foursomes: C Mourgue D'Algue, M de Lorenzi lost to B Robertson, G Stewart 2 and 1; E Berthet, S Lapaire beat A Gemmill, L Bennett 5 and 4.
Singles: M de Lorenzi lost to B Robertson 2 and 1; E Berthet beat A Gemmill 5 and 4; N Jeanson beat G Stewart, 1 up; S Lapaire lost to W Aitken 1 hole; C Mourgue D'Algue beat P Wright 2 holes.

Italy 5, Ireland 2
Foursomes: F Dassu, S Valli beat M McKenna, C Robinson 4 and 3; M Buscaini, E Braito beat S Gorman, C Hourihane 2 and 1. Singles: M Buscaini beat M McKenna 1 hole; F Dassu beat C Robinson 5 and 3; P Tolomei lost to S Gorman 5 and 4; S Valli beat E Higgins 1 hole; E Braito lost to C Hourihane 5 and 3.

Netherlands 3, England 4
Foursomes: A Janmaat, J Heyster lost to C Caldwell, S Cohen 1 hole; I Kennen, N Roland Holst lost to B New, D Christison 1 hole. Singles: A Janmaat beat D Christison 1 hole; J Heyster lost to S Cohen 6 and 5; I Kennen beat L Moore 5 and 4; K Petersen beat B New 3 and 2; N Roland Holst lost to D Dowling 8 and 6.

Wales 5 Switzerland 2
Foursomes: M Rawlings, T Thomas beat M de Werra, R Lautens, 1 hole; V Thomas, A Brigg beat P Staible, E Orley, at the 19th; Singles: M Rawlings lost to R Lautens, 3 and 2; V Thomas beat M de Werra, 1 hole; T Thomas beat P Stalble 5 and 4; A Briggs lost to A Hadorn, at the 20th; G Rees beat E Orley 1 hole.

Ireland 2½ Germany 4½
Foursomes: C Hourihane, M Madill beat S Blecher, M Thannhauser 3 and 1; E Higgins, C Robinson beat A Peter, S Knodler 3 and 2; Singles: C Hourihane lost to S Greve 2 and 1; S Gorman halved with S Blecher; C Robinson lost to S Knodler 1 hole; E Higgins lost to M Thannhauser 3 and 2; M Madill lost to I Umsen 4 and 3.

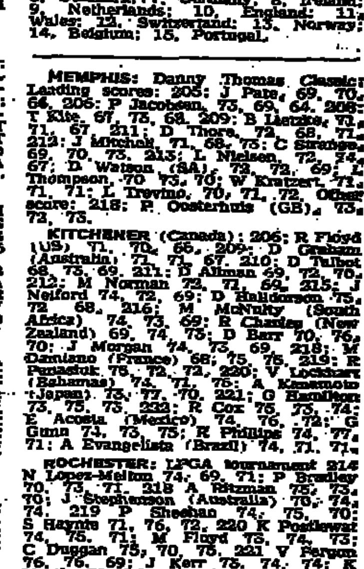
Scotland 2 Spain 5
Foursomes: B Robertson, W Aitken beat M Dotti, E Larrazabal 4 and 3; A Gemmill, G Stewart beat C Artasona, A Albox, at the 19th; Singles: B Robertson lost to M Dotti 1 hole; A Gemmill lost to A Albox 3 and 2; G Stewart lost to E Larrazabal 2 and 1; P Wright lost to M Orueta at the 19th; W Aitken lost to C Artasona 1 hole.
FINAL POSITIONS: 1, Sweden; 2, France; 3, Spain; 4, Scotland; 5, Italy; 6, Denmark; 7, Germany; 8, Ireland; 9, Netherlands; 10, England; 11, Wales; 12, Switzerland; 13, Norway; 14, Belgium; 15, Portugal.

MEMPHIS: Danny Thomas Classic: Leading scores: 205: J Pate, 69, 70, 66. 206: P Jacobsen, 73, 69, 64. 208: T Kite, 67, 73, 68. 209: B Lietzke, 71, 71, 67. 211: D Thore, 72, 68, 71. 212: J Mitchell, 71, 68, 73; C Strange, 69, 70, 73. 213: L Nielsen, 72, 74, 67; D Watson (SA), 72, 72, 69; L Thompson, 70, 73, 70; W Kratzert, 71, 71, 71; L Trevino, 70, 71, 72. Other score: 218: P Oosterhuis (GB), 73, 72, 73.

KITCHENER (Canada): 206: R Floyd (US) 71, 70, 65. 209: D Graham (Australia) 71, 71, 67. 210: D Talbot 68, 73, 69. 211: D Allman 69, 72, 70. 212: M Norman 72, 71, 69. 215: J Nelford 74, 72, 69; D Halldorson 75, 72, 68. 216: M McNulty (South Africa) 74, 73, 69; R Charles (New Zealand) 69, 74, 73; D Barr 70, 76, 70; J Morgan 74, 73, 69. 218: M Damiano (France) 68, 75, 75. 219: R Panasiuk 75, 72, 72. 220: V Lockhart (Bahamas) 74, 71, 75; A Kanamoto (Japan) 73, 77, 70. 221: G Hamilton 73, 75, 73. 222: R Cox 75, 73, 74; E Acosta (Mexico) 74, 76, 72; G Gunn 74, 73, 75; R Phillips 74, 77, 71; A Evangelista (Brazil) 74, 71, 77.

ROCHESTER: LPGA tournament 214 N Lopez-Melton 74, 69, 71; P Bradley 70, 73, 71. 218 A Ritzman 75, 73, 70; J Stephenson (Australia) 70, 74, 74. 219 P Sheehan 74, 75, 70; S Haynie 71, 76, 72. 220 K Postlewait 74, 75, 71; M Floyd 73, 74, 73; C Duggan 75, 70, 75. 221 V Fergon 76, 76, 69; J Kerr 73, 74, 74; K Martin 70, 76, 75. 222 D Austin 74, 74, 74; S Post (Canada) 72, 75, 75; M Wilkins 74, 72, 76.

CHIGASAKI, JAPAN: Goodwill tournament: Japan beat Australia by 44 points to 36.



Hadlee has fine day as all-rounder

Richard Hadlee of New Zealand produced a supreme all-round performance on Saturday at Nottinghamshire dominated holders, Middlesex, in their attempt to regain the leadership of the county championship sponsored by Schweppes.

With current leaders, Sussex, involved against the touring Sri Lankans, Surrey, who have also briefly been top of the table, made their own effort to regain their place at the top with a big score against Northamptonshire.

Hadlee swept aside three former Test batsmen — Brearley, Barlow and Radley—in an opening burst which cost him just four runs. He finished with four for 57 as Middlesex were thankful to reach 151 mainly because of half-centuries from Butcher and Selvey.

As Nottinghamshire surged into a lead of 88, Hadlee hit four sixes in an unbeaten 73, though Hughes cashed in on another seam bowlers' pitch at Trent Bridge with five for 70 in his first game of the season.

The Surrey captain, Knight, helped his side out of trouble with a cool 77, Intikhab bludgeoned 71 and the last pair, Jackman and Pocock added 41 to take Surrey to a fourth batting point and 320 for nine declared. Gooch warmed up for Thursday's Test match with a commanding 164 which lifted Essex to 387 for four against Leicestershire. On the way Gooch achieved the rare feat of a century before lunch and managed 100 runs in fours. Pont and Phillip added a brisk 99.

Humpage, the Warwickshire wicket-keeper, who played for the England Prudential Trophy side for his batting, reasserted his skill with a career-best 146 off Gloucestershire.

Saturday's scores

SWANSEA: Glamorgan 253 for 8 (Javed Miandad 100 not out, N G Featherstone 63) v Somerset.
GLOUCESTER: Warwickshire 325 for 6 dec (G W Humpage 146, T A Lloyd 78); Gloucestershire 56 for 2.
MANCHESTER: Lancashire 349 for 6 (D P Hughes 85, C H Lloyd 80) v Hampshire.
LEICESTER: Essex 387 for 4 dec (G A Gooch 164, K R Pont 75 not out, N Phillip 60 not out, K S McEwan 54); Leicestershire 29 for no wkt.
NOTTINGHAM: Middlesex 151 (R O Butcher 58, M W W Selvey 55; R J Hadlee 4 for 57); Nottinghamshire 239 for 6 (R J Hadlee 73 not out).
THE OVAL: Surrey 320 for 9 dec (R D V Knight 77, Intikhab Alam 71; T M Lamb 4 for 77); Northamptonshire 21 for no wkt.
WORCESTER: Yorkshire 319 for 7 dec (J H Hampshire 94, C W J Athey 64); Worcestershire 37 for no wkt.
OTHER MATCHES
HASTINGS: Sussex 125 for 8 v Sri Lanka.

TELFORD: Shropshire 203 for 3 dec (B J R Jones 87, J S Johnson 57); Cheshire 193 for 6 (P J Dunkley 69 not out).
GRIMSBY: Norfolk 160 for 5 dec (F L Q Handley 58) and 64 for 1; Lincolnshire 179 for 3 dec (P D Johnson 107 not out).
OXFORD: Oxfordshire 237 for 9 dec (P Fowler 80; K I Hodgson 4 for 56) and 173 for 4 dec; Buckinghamshire 191 for 7 dec (N G Hames 75) and 100 for 4. Match drawn.
PENRITH: Durham 176 for 9 dec (D J Crane 32 not out, D Parsons 5 for 84); Cumberland 129 for 2 (M Woods 50 not out).

Glamorgan v Warwicks

AT SWANSEA
Glamorgan (4pts) beat Warwickshire by 15 runs

GLAMORGAN
A Jones, c Hogg, b Humpage .. 23
J A Hopkins, c Humpage, b Ferreira 75
Javed Miandad c Maynard, b Hogg 73
N G Featherstone, run out .. 14
E A Moseley, run out .. 5
R C Ontong, b Hogg .. 6
G C Holmes, b Ferreira .. 6
*M A Nash, b Willis .. 1
A L Jones, not out .. 1
†E W Jones, not out .. 0
Extras (b 5, l-b 13, w 2) .. 20
Total (8 wkts) .. 224
B J Lloyd did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—70, 2—160, 3—203, 4—205, 5—207, 6—215, 7—218, 8—222.
BOWLING: Willis 8—0—29—1; Hogg, 8—2—36—2; Small, 8—0—49—0; Humpage, 8—0—38—1; Ferreira, 8—0—63—2.

WARWICKSHIRE
D L Amiss, l-b-w, b Nash .. 9
T A Lloyd, run out .. 73
G W Humpage, b Moseley .. 4
A I Kallicharran, st E W Jones, b Lloyd 9
A Din, c E W Jones, b Nash .. 51
S Wootton, c and b Ontong .. 8
A M Ferreira, c Hopkins, b Nash .. 6
†C Maynard, not out .. 6
G L Small, c Miandad, b Nash .. 3
*R G D Willis, b Moseley .. 3
Extras b 14, l-b 11, w 1, n-b 1) 27
Total (9 wkts) .. 209
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—30, 2—35, 3—68, 4—144, 5—178, 6—183, 7—194, 8—204, 9—209.
BOWLING: Nash, 8—0—31—4; Moseley, 8—0—26—2; Ontong, 8—0—32—1; Lloyd, 8—1—39—1; Holmes, 8—0—54—0.
Umpires: C Cook and C T Spencer.

Notts v Middlesex

AT NOTTINGHAM
Middlesex (4pts) beat Nottinghamshire by 34 runs

MIDDLESEX
*J M Brearley, c Hassan, b Hadlee 4
C T Radley, b Hadlee .. 93
G D Barlow, c Hadlee, b Saxelby 17
M W Gatting, run out .. 3
R O Butcher, c Randall, b Bore .. 56
P H Edmonds, not out .. 42
M W W Selvey, b Rice .. 10
J E Emburey, not out .. 2
Extras (lb 8, w 6, n-b 5) .. 19
Total (six wkts, 40 overs) .. 246
P R Downton, W G Merry and W W Daniel did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—14, 2—50, 3—59, 4—157, 5—222, 6—244.
BOWLING: Hadlee 8—0—36—2; Bore 8—1—38—1; Rice 8—0—49—1; Saxelby 8—0—54—1; Hemmings 8—1—50—0.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
P A Todd, c Downton, b Daniel 0
R E Dexter, c Downton, b Selvey 8
*C E B Rice, c Barlow, b Emburey 105
J D Birch, b Merry .. 22
D W Randall, b Merry .. 43
R J Hadlee, c Daniel, b Merry .. 0
B Hassan, not out .. 12
†B N French, c Edmonds, b Emburey 0
E E Hemmings, b Emburey .. 2
K Saxelby, c Edmonds, b Emburry 0
Extras (b 2, l-b 14, w 2, n-b 2) 20
Total (9 wkts) .. 212
M K Bore did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—32, 3—92, 4—187, 5—187, 6—200, 7—201, 8—211, 9—213.
BOWLING: Daniel, 8—1—14—1; Selvey, 8—1—48—1; Edmonds, 8—1—37—0; Emburey, 8—0—41—4; Merry, 8—0—52—3.
Umpires: D O Oslear and D Shackleton.

John Player League

	P	W	L	NR	Pts
Sussex (9)	7	4	1	2	20
Derbyshire (6)	6	4	1	1	18
Essex (14)	7	4	2	1	18
Middlesex (3)	7	3	1	3	18
Glamorgan (17)	7	3	3	3	16
Somerset (2)	6	4	2	0	16
Hampshire (11)	6	3	2	1	14
Northants (6)	8	3	4	1	14
Yorkshire (14)	7	2	2	3	14
Gloucester (10)	7	1	3	3	10
Kent (11)	5	2	2	1	10
Lancashire (13)	6	2	4	0	8
Leicester (4)	7	1	4	2	8
Notts (11)	6	1	3	2	8
Surrey (5)	5	1	2	2	8
Warwicks (1)	5	1	2	2	8
Worcester (6)	6	2	4	0	8

1980 positions in brackets

Lancashire v Hampshire

AT MANCHESTER
Hampshire (4pts) beat Lancashire by 2 wickets

LANCASHIRE
A Kennedy, c Terry, b Jesty .. 40
†G Fowler, b Cowley .. 28
*C H Lloyd, c Terry, b Jesty .. 14
D P Hughes, c Marshall, b Cowley 6
D Lloyd, c Greenidge, b Tremlett 5
B W Reidy, b Jesty .. 5
J Simmons, c Stevenson, b Tremlett 22
J Abrahams, c Greenidge, b Tremlett 16
N V Radford, l-b-w, b Tremlett .. 0
S J O'Shaughnessy, not out .. 9
P J W Allott, not out .. 0
Extras (l-b 5, w 4) .. 9
Total (9 wkts) .. 151
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—83, 2—79, 3—89, 4—91, 5—99, 6—106, 7—142, 8—143, 9—143.
BOWLING: Stevenson, 6—1—20—0; Marshall, 8—2—28—0; Malone, 4—0—21—0; Cowley 8—0—39—2; Jesty, 8—0—25—3; Tremlett, 6—1—23—4.

HAMPSHIRE
C G Greenidge, l-b-w, b Radford 7
D R Turner, b Radford .. 0
N G Cowley, run out .. 38
T E Jesty, b Simmons .. 27
*N E J Pocock, c Fowler, b Reidy 22
V P Terry, not out .. 26
M D Marshall, b Allott .. 5
T M Tremlett, b Allott .. 0
†R J Parks, c O'Shaughnessy, b Radford 1
K Stevenson, not out .. 3
Extras (l-b 6, w 3, n-b 3) .. 12
Total (8 wkts, 39.1 overs) .. 152
S J Malone did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—34, 3—87, 4—99, 5—120, 6—134, 7—134, 8—137.
BOWLING: Radford, 7.1—0—16—3; Allott, 8—1—22—2; O'Shaughnessy, 8—0—40—0; Simmons, 8—2—31—1; D Lloyd, 4—0—20—0; Reidy, 4—0—21—1.
Umpires: B Palmer and P D White.

Worcestershire v Yorks

AT WORCESTER
Yorkshire (4pts) beat Worcestershire by 9 wickets

WORCESTERSHIRE
*G M Turner, c and b Hartley .. 32
Younis Ahmed, c Bairstow, b Dennis 30
P A Neale, c and b Hartley .. 31
E J O Hemsley, not out .. 74
J D Inchmore, c and b Hartley .. 11
D N Patel, b Dennis .. 22
†D J Humphries, c Hampshire, b Old 8
N Gifford, not out .. 9
Extras (b 5, l-b 2, n-b 2) .. 9
Total (6 wkts) .. 212
H L Alleyne, A P Pridgeon and J Cumbes did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—77, 3—100, 4—120, 5—169, 6—201.
BOWLING: Old, 8—1—35—1; Stevenson, 8—0—34—0; Johnson, 8—0—22—0; Dennis, 8—0—46—2; Hartley, 8—0—36—3; Whiteley, 8—0—33—0.

YORKSHIRE
G Boycott, not out .. 91
J H Hampshire, c Neal, b Gifford 31
C W J Athey, not out .. 79
Extras (l-b 10, w 3, n-b 1) 14
Total (1 wkt, 39 overs) .. 215
J D Love, S N Hartley, †D L Bairstow, J P Whiteley, *C M Old, G E Stevenson, M Johnson, S J Dennis did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—161.
BOWLING: Pridgeon, 8—1—38—0; Alleyne, 8—0—44—0; Inchmore, 8—0—36—0; Cumbes, 8—0—43—0; Gifford, 4—0—29—1; Patel, 3—0—21—0.
Umpires: W E Alley and J Van Geloven.

Today's fixtures

(11.0 to 6.30 unless stated)
HOLT PRODUCTS TROPHY
CANTERBURY: Kent v Australians
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Somerset
GLOUCESTER: Gloucestershire v Warwickshire
MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Hampshire
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Essex
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Middlesex
THE OVAL: Surrey v Northamptonshire
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Yorkshire (11.30 to 7.0)
OTHER MATCH
HASTINGS: Sussex v Sri Lankans
MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION
ROSS, GRIMSBY: Lincolnshire v Norfolk
ST GEORGES, TELFORD: Shropshire v Cheshire
PENRITH: Cumberland v Durham

Leicestershire v Essex

AT LEICESTER
Essex (4pts) beat Leicestershire by 4 wickets

LEICESTERSHIRE
N E Briers, c Turner, b Lever .. 0
D I Gower, c McEvoy, b Lever .. 2
*J C Balderstone, b Turner .. 18
B F Davison, b Turner .. 12
†M A Garnham, c McEvoy, b Pont 34
J F Steele, c Lever, b East .. 10
T J Boon, b Phillip .. 24
P Booth, not out .. 9
G J Parsons, l-b-w, b Lever .. 0
N Cook, run out .. 3
K Higgs, not out .. 0
Extras (b 3, l-b 6, w 2) .. 12
Total (9 wkts, 39 overs) .. 121
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—13, 3—34, 4—39, 5—67, 6—92, 7—111, 8—113, 9—121.
BOWLING: Lever, 7—1—19—3; Phillip, 6—3—11—1; Turner, 8—0—25—2; Gooch, 6—0—17—0; Pont, 6—1—28—1; East, 6—1—11—1.

ESSEX
G A Gooch, b Cook .. 35
†N Smith, b Cook .. 10
*K W R Fletcher, c Parsons, b Cook 23
K S McEwan, c Balderstone, b Parsons 27
B R Hardie, c Garnham, b Higgs 1
K R Pont, run out .. 2
N Phillip, not out .. 16
S Turner, not out .. 6
Extras (b 5, l-b 2) .. 7
Total (6 wkts, 38.5 overs) 125
R E East, J K Lever and M S A McEvoy did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—43, 2—46, 3—98, 4—101, 5—104, 6—110.
BOWLING: Parsons, 7—0—31—1; Higgs, 7.5—1—33—1; Cook, 8—3—20—3; Booth, 8—0—21—1; Steele, 8—2—14—0.
Umpires: D Leadbeater and B J Meyer.

Minor counties

CHRISTCHURCH COLLEGE, Oxford: Oxfordshire 237 for 9 dec (P Fowler 80, K I Hodgson 4 for 66); Buckinghamshire 123 for 3 (N G Hames 66 not out).

SCHOOLS: Abingdon 200-8 dec; *St Edward's, Oxford 201-8. Aylesbury 144-4 dec; *High Wycombe RGS, 91-8. Bablake 302-6 dec (W C Matthews 108); *Bishop Vesey's 66. Bedford 124; *Oundle 126-4. Bishop's Stortford 148-6 dec; *Bedford Modern 151-6. *Bryanston 184-3 dec; Bishop Wordsworth 158. Buccaneers 162; *Douai 163-5. *Charterhouse 257-5 dec; Free Foresters 245-9. *Dauntsey's 110; Dean Close 111-2. Downside 208-8 dec; *Clifton 208-7. *Epsom 301-6 dec (M Humphrys 116, J Ansell 112); Christ's Hospital 289. Eton 311-6 dec; *K C S Wimbledon 86-8. Felsted 198-6 dec; *Haileybury 140-4. Free Foresters 305-9 dec (J Davies 7-71); *Bradfield 206-7. Free Foresters 186-8 dec; *Eastbourne 158-4. Free Foresters 200-7 dec; *Sherborne 204-9 (T Burrough 7-27). Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 186-8 dec; *Mill Hill 165.

*Hampton 111; Emanuel 112-3. *Harrow 215-8 dec; Butterflies 101. *Highgate 149; Dulwich 119-8. John Lyon 131-9 dec; *Chigwell 132-3. Judd 75; *Skinners 65-8. King Edward's, Birmingham 185; *King's, Worcester 197-5. *Kingswood 153. Wycliffe 143-6. *Hurstpierpoint 83. Leighton Park 97. *Pangbourne 98-6. *Lord Williams's, Thame 129-7 dec; Reading 129-8. *Marlborough 216-9 dec; Wilts under-19 142-8. MCC 161-9 dec; *Canford 162-5. MCC 142 (D Griffith 7-58); *King William's IOM 107. MCC 234-3 dec; *Wellingborough 85. Millfield 249-1 dec (P Roebuck 109 no, A Dunning 95); *Malvern 152-8.

Notts Amateurs 225-6 dec; *Uppingham 208-6. Queen's, Taunton 125; *QEH Bristol 124-9. Reigate GS 173-5 dec; *St Dunstan's 66. *St Albans 126-9 dec; Queen Elizabeth's Barnet 52; dec; Queen Elizabeth's, Barnet 82. *St Paul's 201-7 dec (J H Greenbury 112); Merchant Taylors' 166-8. St Peter's, York 158; *Pocklington 97-6. St George's, Weybridge 177-6 dec; *Tiffin 178-4. Shrewsbury 244-7 dec (D Saunders 118); *Cheltenham 163-9. *Solihull 50; Warwick 54-1. Stonyhurst 67; *Lancaster RGS 69-4. *Taunton 259-5 dec; King's, Bruton 198-8. *The Leys 235-7 dec (H Griffith 111); MCC 117-9. Tonbridge 301-6 dec (J Ansell 6-56); *Wellington, Berks 159-5. Trent 85; *Oakham 87-6. *Westminster 161-5 dec; Forest 162-4.

Lawson makes selectors think again

By Richard Streeton

CANTERBURY: The Australians, with all their first innings wickets in hand, are 147 runs behind Kent.

On yet another cold and disrupted day's cricket under black clouds, the Kent batting broke down against lively, fast medium bowling from Lawson who took five wickets. Lawson would have been the Australian bowler omitted from the second Test at Lord's next Thursday if the Australians were tempted to include a spinner in their side but his form yesterday must have firmly disposed of any such thinking. Only Woolmer early on and Ealham later played him with any confidence.

Woolmer, who is leading Kent in this match, made a slightly uncertain start but was just beginning to play well when he was the fourth man out. Should Asif finish this year Woolmer is the obvious candidate as a *stop-gap* captain until Tavaré is adjudged ready. Asif and Shepherd were both rested from this game; Jarvis has a minor leg injury. Kent are far from alone these days in using their fixtures against the touring side as a proving ground for younger players but it remains one of the less easily understood customs for older followers of the game.

Kent were 83 for four when bad light and rain brought the first stoppage, which lasted 80 minutes. This included the half-hour's tea interval, the scheduled playing hours having been rearranged after Saturday's washout to 1.30 to 8.0 p.m.

At the start Lawson bowled both Taylor and Tavaré with balls that kept a shade low and he produced a fine in-swinger that beat Cowdrey as he played back. Woolmer scored most of his runs with that deceptively easy-looking square drive that he plays so well before he pushed forward to an off-cutter from Beard and was caught behind.

Only 15 balls were bowled when play resumed but in those Lawson had Knott caught behind, trying to drive on the back foot; and Johnson dropped at second slip. There was then a further 70 minutes hold-up

KENT: First Innings
*R A Woolmer, c Rixon, b Beard 40
N Taylor, b Lawson .. 5
C J Tavaré, b Lawson .. 12
C S Cowdrey, l-b-w, b Lawson .. 0
A G E Ealham, b Lawson .. 44
†A P E Knott, c Rixon, b Lawson 3
G W Johnson, not out .. 27
N J Kemp, not out .. 5
Extras (l-b 3, w 1, n-b 7) .. 11
Total (6 wkts dec) .. 147
G R Dilley, E Baptiste and D L Underwood did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—43, 3—54, 4—80, 5—85, 6—139.
BOWLING: Hogg, 8—6—8—0; Lawson, 21—4—72—5; Beard, 14—1—55—1; Bright, 1—1—0—0.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings
J Dyson, not out .. 0
G M Wood, not out .. 0
Extras .. 0
Total .. 0
T M Chappell, *K J Hughes, G N Yallop, A R Border, R J Bright, G R Beard, †S J Rixon, G F Lawson, and R M Hogg to bat.
Umpires: D L Evans and K E Almer.

Water skiing

Miss Morse is first woman to break 40m

Karen Morse, of Walton-on-Thames, became the first woman in the world to break the 40 metres barrier in the KP masters water skiing jump tournament at Thorpe Park, near Chertsey, on Saturday. Miss Morse (24), the European record holder, leapt 40.15 metres (about 132ft) to beat the previous best, set two years ago by Deena Brush, of the United States.

Another world record fell in the tricks event when Natalia Roumantseva, of the Soviet Union, surpassed her own mark of 6,580 points with a score of 6,6669.

Mike Hazelwood retained the KP masters title for the fourth year in succession yesterday. The day culminated in a spectacular jump event for five men jumping more than 170ft and Hazelwood retaining the title with a distance of 180ft. A closely fought men's slalom event went to two run-offs and resulted in a win for the American, Kris la Point. Sue Fieldhouse (Australia) won the women's title. Mike Neville (Australia) won the men's tricks title and Miss Roumantseva the women's. Judy McClintock, 17, thecurrent Canadian women's champion, won the women's overall title.

Rowing

Respite and a bye for the big men of Washington

By Jim Railton

The pearl of Henley Royal Regatta this year, is the Grand Challenge Cup which has attracted a field of seven somewhat unpredictable crews from the United States and Britain. British crews are poised on either side of the draw and a most welcome bye and a day's respite on Friday has been gained by the big men of the University of Washington, who won the Grand in 1977. Washington are scheduled to meet the winners of the encounter between Boston University and the British National eight, in the livery of Leander and Tyrian, in the semi-final round.

Five Oxford University boat race oarsmen combine with three Thames Tradesmen international medal winners in the other half, to face a tough opener against Yale University. The other Grand semi-final round will be fought out by the survivors of this against Cornell University and London University. The Grand looks wide open and provides a marvellous frontispiece to this year's Royal Regatta in which almost a full British rowing team will contest most important trophies annexed last year by the Olympic boycott crews of the United States, Canada and Argentina.

Irish and American crews receive the byes in the Prince Philip and the Stewards' but Britain are favourites in these events with Kingston and a London-Thames Tradesmen who face first round races against Charles River (United States), in the Prince Philip and the University of London lightweights in the Stewards'. The British national quadruple scullers racing as Maidenhead and Marlow in the inaugural Queen Mother's Cup may have to seek a substitute because Scrivenger is injured, but in any event will need something special to stop the 1979 West German world silver medal winners, Ingelheim and Ulm.

The Thames Cup—always one of the toughest events at Henley—brings Vesta, London and Springhill as deservedly selected crews in the top half of the draw with Charles River (United States), looking the greatest threat from the bottom. In the two experimental women's invitation events, the two British coxed fours meet Canadian and United States opposition on opposite sides of the draw with Britain's double scullers McNuff and Ayling drawn against Canadians Roy and Mason with the Netherlands and the United States crews contesting the other final berths.

Football

Millichip may bring FA and League into closer harmony

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

With the arrival of solicitors as leaders of the Football League and now of the Football Association, the maintaining of law and order in the sport at home and abroad is given fresh and more urgent emphasis. After Bert Millichip was elected chairman of the FA at the weekend he repeated his support for corporal punishment and backed the ban on supporters travelling to England's next away match.

Mr Millichip, who will probably resign as chairman of West Bromwich Albion, appeared to have made an immediate improvement in relations with the Football League through their new president, Jack Dunnett, another solicitor, and there seems hope that the two will work together on several important issues including televised football. Mr Millichip wants to stop all Saturday televised matches.

As a witness to recent violence when England played in Switzerland, Mr Millichip supported the FA's decision to refuse 800 tickets for the World Cup match in Norway next September, although it was discussed before his appointment. Ted Croker, the FA secretary, said he was confident supporters would stay away from Norway if tickets were not put on sale. He added: "It is a small ground and the match is a sell-out".

Mr Croker said FIFA, the international governing body, agreed that it was difficult to control people who travelled independently. No doubt travel agents and individuals will still obtain some tickets on the black market, as they always do.

Known for his hard line on penalties for spectators and players, Mr Millichip was asked about corporal punishment. He said: "I feel we should revert to it. Hooliganism is a subject that should be attacked positively and we shall continue our representations to the government. We would like passports removed from people convicted of hooliganism but I understand there are great difficulties."

The first to feel the effect of firmer discipline are the players. From the beginning of the new season they will be suspended for two games instead of one if sent off for violence or foul language but in such cases penalty points will not be imposed.

Mr Millichip, who beat Arthur McMullen by only two votes in the election of Professor Sir Harold Thompson's successor, is making the strength of England's international football a priority. He said if the German system of keeping the national side together for up to a month before a match offered hope of success he would support the idea. He claimed that Mr Dunnett agreed that good results for England helped create interest at club level, but whether the League would co-operate to the extent of a month's lay-off depends on their future attitude to smaller divisions. Mr Millichip will leave that for another day.

A committee, probably including "outsiders", is expected to be formed to negotiate with the television authorities on a reduction of televised games. Mr Millichip said that though the contract had two years to run he wanted talks to begin soon. His proposal to stop Saturday televised football would even extend to lunch-time previews.

The FA have come into line with the League by allowing shirt advertising in non-televised matches under their jurisdiction but will not permit slogans. They are also likely to increase the cost of FA Cup Final tickets.

Rugby Union

Springbok selectors leap their first tour hurdle

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, June 28

For the 30 South Africans chosen this weekend to form the team to tour New Zealand, the worst is over. They have survived the trials and passed the scrutiny of the selectors—last week there were no fewer than 75 aspirant internationals on parade in Pretoria. Now all they have to do is to get to New Zealand—which largely depends on Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister—and win.

The team contains nine new caps but generally the squad comprises men with some international experience. The coloured centre, Errol Tobias, who played in both internationals against the visiting Irish, retains his place but another coloured centre, Wilfred Cupido, who was praised by critics for his performance in the trials, failed to make the final list.

The selectors have kept their faith in Wynand Claassen, captain for the two internationals against the Irish, who will lead the team in New Zealand. He is the only Natal player in the squad and there were predictions last week that he would be dropped in favour of Theuns Stofberg, of Northern Transvaal. He will tour as vice-captain.

Among those dropped are Moaner van Heerden (Northern Transvaal), Richard Prentis (Transvaal) and Martiens le Roux (Orange Free State), which means the Springboks will be fielding a new front row.

Van Heerden has been making a brave attempt to regain fitness after suffering a broken neck last season, even though he has been warned by doctors that he is risking his life by playing again. Prentise, at 34, gained his first international cap against the Lions last season and also played well, in contrast to many of his colleagues, against the luckless Irish. But he does better on the hard grounds of the Transvaal and at his age, must have been considered suspect for the slow, sticky conditions that await the team in New Zealand.

TOUR PARTY: C Pienaar (Orange Free State); [illegible] W Claassen (Natal), (captain), J Marais (NT).

Rives damages shoulder

New South Wales 12, French XV 21

Sydney, June 28.—A battered Jean-Pierre Rives, the French captain, accused some New South Wales players of setting out to injure him as the tourists staggered to a hard-earned win here yesterday. Rives dislocated a shoulder in a rugged, sometimes explosive, match and could miss the first international in Brisbane on July 5.

The brilliant French flanker damaged the shoulder as he was slammed into the ground in a tackle late in the first half. He said the shoulder was popped out three more times before he finally left the field 12 minutes into the second half.

"Four times my shoulder came out when they jumped on me after the whistle", Rives claimed in the dressing room afterwards. "Each time I push it back in . . . but why do they pick on me, why, why . . . ? They do it all the time."

For more than 20 minutes Rives, already nursing a broken nose, damaged rib and badly bruised calf muscle, tried to keep going. When he finally trudged off, the tourists were cruising along comfortably, 15-6 in front. But by injury-time their lead had been slashed to 15-12.

Only a runaway try by the lock, Lorieux, in the dying moments boosted the victory margin to respectability. But no one could deny the French had deserved victory—their fourth in five matches. They scored two tries to none, and the stand-off, Vivies, steered them home with a superlative kicking performance that earned him 13 points from two dropped goals, two conversions and a penalty. Ferocious midweek scrummaging practice paid dividends, but the New South Wales hooker, Malouf, claimed that he was gonged repeatedly by the French front row

The scrum half, Elissalde, scored the other French try. For New South Wales Richards, the former Wasps full back, kicked three penalties and Reynolds one.—Reuter.

Tennis

Wanted: talk of right kind on court

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Five nations are still represented in both Wimbledon singles championships, in which the draws have contracted to the "quarters", as they are known in the trade. Only three of the eight men were seeded to last this long. The pairings ensure that the semi-final round will include one man who is not supposed to be among the hundred leading players.

For the first time since Ken Rosewall beat John Newcombe in the same round, seven years ago, two Australians remain in contention. Perhaps they were inspired by the fact that Newcombe and Tony Roche, five times champions, were playing doubles together for the first time since 1978.

The men's pairings are Bjorn Borg v Peter McNamara, Jimmy Connors v Vijay Amritraj, Rod Frawley v Tim Mayotte, and Johan Kriek v John McEnroe. The last eight women are Chris Lloyd v Mima Jausovec, Tracy Austin v Pamela Shriver, Virginia Ruzici v Martina Navratilova, and Wendy Turnbull v Hana Mandlikova.

Much of the fun drains out of the championships at this stage. Celebrities will become harder to find on those pleasant outside courts because they will mostly be imprisoned within the high, human walls of the main stadia. It is almost as if a different, more daunting tournament were beginning. The confidence and composure arising from experience, fitness, and form will count for much in the next six days.

May we now expect a more consistently affable rapport between players and court officials? Last week a handful of each group were less than exemplary. The court crews are smartly uniformed in two shades of green, looking so much like their counterparts in Paris that the French should feel flattered. Wimbledon and French officials have something else in common in that the players mostly seem to find them aloof and inflexible compared with officials at the United States championships.

Of the three big tournaments, the French is the easiest to "call" because the pace of the game is slower and the ball, on impact, leaves a mark that can be useful in checking a decision. Wimbledon and Flushing Meadow are more difficult, partly because the tennis is faster. A line's colour and definition vary on grass and a line can be equally difficult to define in the glare of Flushing Meadow.

Suggestions for dealing with the kind of fuss that kept arising last week have ranged from a proposal that players should call a line themselves, at least once during the championships, to a more radical idea that—as in squash—a player should have a formal right of appeal against a line call, but must instantly accept the umpire's response to that appeal as final.

The controversy reached an amusing if sour climax on Saturday, while Frawley was beating John Fitzgerald. Both volubly asked the assistant referee, Alan Mills, to change the umpire. One comment addressed to Mills was: "Please, Sir, would you remove him? What do we have to do to get rid of him?" Another comment was the forecast: "If you leave him here we're both going to go berserk—and then we'll get fined."

Frawley, aged 28, is playing singles at Wimbledon for only the third time, because he coached in Germany before joining the tour at a relatively advanced age. He is a big fellow but his next opponent, Mayotte, is even bigger. Neither has played a seed, but Mayotte has had straight-sets wins over Bernard Mitton, John Sadri, and Alexander Mayer. Mayotte, aged 20 and playing his first Wimbledon, is too raw to know how difficult it is to do that. His game is true to his background. He comes from Springfield, which gave its name to the famous United States Army rifle.

Borg, McEnroe, and Connors are all playing well. McEnroe seems to be in least danger of "peaking" too soon. On Saturday he was given two testing sets by Stan Smith, who first played Wimbledon in 1965. Smith was playing from memory and his memory was good. One of the week's more striking contrasts in character occurred a day earlier when McEnroe, who gets too excited, beat Smith's doubles partner, Bob Lutz, who does not get excited enough.

Borg's lively clash with Vitas Gerulaitis was largely decided by the fact that Borg was the more capable of playing his best tennis when leading, or when contesting crucial points. Borg seized his chances and Gerulaitis did not. Borg v McEnroe could be interesting. The Melbourne man was having an exciting year before he got anywhere near Wimbledon. This is the first time McNamara has advanced beyond the second round and he is making a meal of it. He has lost only one set. Amritraj, incidentally, is playing his tenth consecutive Wimbledon—and his most successful since the "boycott" year of 1973.

McNamara's example could inspire John Lloyd, only 11 months older, who may also have it in him to graduate from the chorus to a starring role. Lloyd was the most impressive of the British men. For the first time since 1975 four British women reached the last 32. Joanna Durie, aged 20, and Anne Hobbs, 21, lasted a round longer. They join Susan Barker, Virginia Wade and Glynis Coles in the Wightman Cup team to play the United States in Chicago from July 17 to 19.

The most remarkable of Saturday's losers was Claudia Pasquale, aged 18, a qualifier from Zurich. Her nervous energy had been exhausted by the time she confronted Mrs Lloyd. Mentally, physically and technically, Mrs Lloyd looks well-tuned. Miss Ruzici had justified her seeding at great cost to her nerves and energies. She has played three consecutive three-set matches, saving match points in two of them.

The only seeding upset in either singles occurred when the chubby, blue-eyed Miss Jausovec beat Andrea Jaeger, aged 16, who was playing only her second Wimbledon. Miss Jausovec was playing her seventh—and the difference showed. The Yugoslav was shrewd and bold in her tactics and went to the net—not her habitual stamping ground—whenever experience told her to. Miss Jaeger led in both sets of a thrilling match but lost her grip when she needed to tighten it.

The seedings continued to be confounded on court two, but this time in doubles. Players have persistently complained about that court, on which Saturday's programme was restricted to doubles—officially, because after much wear and tear it was playing more slowly than the other courts. Wimbledon have a little problem there. They have another little problem in that the names on the smart new scoreboards are too small.



Stretching a point: Gerulaitis makes his feelings known in his match against Borg.

Sixth day results

Men's singles

Fourth round

J J C Kriek (SA) beat F Gonzalez (US), 3—6, 6—3, 7—6, 6—1.
R J Frawley (Australia) beat J B Fitzgerald (Australia), 6—4, 6—3, 7—6.
V Amritraj (India) beat P C Kronk (Australia), 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.
J P McENROE (US) beat S R Smith (US), 7—5, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.
P McNAMARA (Australia) beat J Borowiak (US), 7—6, 6—0, 7—6.
B BORG (Sweden) beat V GERULAITIS (US), 7—6, 7—6, 7—6.
J S CONNORS (US) beat W FIBAK (Poland), 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.
T S Mayotte (US) beat A A Mayer (US), 6—3, 6—4, 7—6.

Women's singles

Fourth round

MISS M NAVRATILOVA (US) beat Miss B Nagelsen (US) 6—3, 6—1.
MRS J M LLOYD (US) beat Miss C Pasquale (Switzerland), 6—0, 6—0.
MISS W M TURNBULL (Australia) beat Miss P A Teeguarden (US), 6—4, 6—1.
MISS H MANDLIKOVA (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss A E Hobbs (GB), 6—3, 6—2.
MISS T A AUSTIN (US) beat MISS B C POTTER (US), 6—4, 6—0.
MISS P H SHRIVER (US) beat Miss J M Durie (GB), 6—3, 6—4.
MISS M JAUSOVEC (Yugoslavia) beat MISS A JAEGER (US), 6—4, 7—5.
MISS V RUZICI (Romania) beat MISS K JORDAN (US), 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Men's doubles

First round

R J Frawley (Australia) and C J Lewis (NZ) beat J D Newcombe and A D Roche (Australia), 6—4, 6—7, 7—6, 1—6, 6—4.
S Krulevitz (US) and R Meyer (US) beat R L Case (Australia) and J Fillol (Chile), 6—4, 7—6, 5—7, 6—3.
T Delatte (US) and M R Edmondson (Australia) beat J G Alexander and P C Dent (Australia), 7—5, 0—6, 6—2, 6—4.
H P GUENTHARDT (Switzerland) and B TAROCZY (Hungary) beat C Kirmayr and C Motta (Brazil), 7—6, 5—7, 6—3, 7—6.
F BUEHNING and F TAYGAN (US) beat M Estep (US) and J Gunnarsson (Sweden), 7—5, 7—6, 6—4.
M Davis and C M Dunk (US) beat M T Fancutt and T C Fancutt (Australia), 7—6, 6—4, 6—7, 7—6.

Second round

T S Okker (Netherlands) and R L Stockton (US) beat T E GULLIKSON (US) and B M MITTON (SA) 3—6, 3—6, 6—4, 7—6, 6—2.
G S Holroyd and W Redondo (US) beat R J Chappell and S W van der Merwe (SA) 6—4, 7—6, 6—4.
W W Martin (US) and R J Simpson (NZ) beat K CURREN (SA) and S DENTON (US) 4—6, 7—6, 6—4, 6—4.
I el Shafei (Egypt) and J W Feaver (GB) beat P Slozil and T Smid (Czechoslovakia) 6—4, 6—3, 7—6.
B E GOTTFRIED (US) and R RAMIREZ (Mexico) beat J L Clerc (Argentina) and I Nastase (Romania), walk over.
F D MCMILLAN (SA) and C J MOTTRAM (GB) beat C Roger-Vasselin and T Tulasne (France) 6—4, 7—6, 5—7, 6—3.
R Carruthers (Argentina) and P Mayretto (Peru) beat U Marten and W Popp (WG) 7—6, 7—6, 6—3.
P MCNAMARA and P MCNAMEE (Australia) beat B C Guan and W D Hampson (Australia) 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.
R C Lutz and S R Smith (US) beat C Stable (US) and J M Yuill (SA) 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.
A Amritraj and V Amritraj (India) lead STEWART (US) 6—1, 7—6.
P FLEMING and J P MCENROE (US) lead R J Moore (SA) and E J van Dillen (US) 7—6, 2—4.

Women's doubles

First round

Miss J C RUSSELL (US) and Miss V RUZICI (Romania) beat Miss J M Durie and Miss D A Jevans (GB) 7—5, 6—1.

Second round

Miss R D FAIRBANK and Miss T J HARFORD (SA) beat Miss E G Pfaff (WG) and Miss L Romanov (Romania) 6—3, 6—1.
Miss A Buchanan and Miss K Y Sands (US) beat Miss L A Marguin and Miss A H White (US) 6—4, 6—3.
Miss M L PIATEK and Miss W E WHITE (US) beat Miss J E Goodling (US) and Miss N D Schutte (Netherlands) 6—1, 6—4.
Miss S L Acker (US) and Miss N U Bohm (Sweden) beat Miss J A Mundel and Miss S L Rollinson (SA) 6—0, 7—6.
Miss E M Little and Miss S E Saliba (Australia) beat Miss B Blaney (US) and Miss C M O'Neil (Australia) 5—7, 6—4, 13—11.
Miss M NAVRATILOVA and Miss P H SHRIVER (US) beat Miss C J Newton (NZ) and Miss P J Whytcross (Australia) 6—2, 6—0.
MISS K JORDAN and MISS A E SMITH (US) beat Miss N F Gregory (Australia) and Miss M Pinterova (Czechoslovakia) 6—4, 6—2.
Miss D Freeman (Australia) and Miss N Sato (Japan) beat Miss D C Morrison and Miss L E Morse (US) 7—5, 7—5.
Miss M L Blackwood (Canada) and Miss S J Lee (Australia) beat MISS R CASALS (US) and MISS W M TURNBULL (Australia) 6—4, 7—6.
MRS J M LLOYD and MISS V WADE (GB) beat Miss R Tomanova (Czechoslovakia) and Miss N S Yeargin (US) 6—4, 6—2.
MISS S BARKER (GB) and MISS A K KIYOMURA (US) beat Miss L E Allen and Miss B Nagelsen (US), 7—5, 7—5.
MISS S HANIKA (WG) and MISS A JAEGER (US) beat Miss S A McInerney and Miss B Norton (US) 6—2, 6—3.
Miss I S Kloss (SA) and Miss P A Teeguarden (US) beat Miss D Desfor and B L Hallquist (US) 6—3, 6—1.
MISS C S REYNOLDS and MISS P G SMITH (US) beat Miss L Dupont (US) and Miss R Marsikova (Czechoslovakia) 6—1, 6—0.
MISS B C POTTER and MISS S A WALSH (US) beat Miss R du Toit (SA) and Miss S J Remilton (Australia) 6—2, 7—5.
Miss A E Hobbs (GB) and Miss M Jausovec (Yugoslavia) v MISS J C RUSSELL (US) and MISS V RUZICI (Romania) 6—4, 4—6 (unfinished).

Mixed doubles

First round

E H Fromm and Miss D Desfor (US) beat S DENTON and MISS A E SMITH (US) 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.
C Leeds and Miss S L Acker (US) beat R van't Hof and Miss A H White (US) 6—3, 6—7, 7—5.
S Krulevitz (US) and Miss L Romanov (Romania) lead J R AUSTIN (US) and MISS T A AUSTIN (US) 7—6, 2—4.
A M Jarrett and Miss D A Jevans (GB) v F D MCMILLAN (SA) and MISS B F STOVE (Netherlands) 7—5, 5—5 (unfinished).
B M Mitton and Miss I S Kloss (SA) v C M Johnstone and Miss P J Whytcross (Australia) 7—6, 3—6 (unfinished).
K CURREN and MISS T J HARFORD (SA) v C Dowdeswell and Miss C Jolissaint (Switzerland) 6—1, 3—6 (unfinished).

Today's order of play

CENTRE COURT: Miss V Ruzici v Miss M Navratilova; Miss T A Austin v Miss P H Shriver; I El Shafei and J W Feaver v B E Gottfried and R Ramirez; M R Edmondson and Miss D L Fromholtz v M J Bates and Miss J M Durie.

ONE: Miss W M Turnbull v Miss H Mandlikova; Mrs J M Lloyd v Miss M Jausovec; A Amritraj and V Amritraj v M C Riessen and S E Stewart, to finish; S R Simon and Miss L Antonopolis v H P Guenthardt and Miss P A Teeguarden.

TWO: W W Martin and R J Simpson v P McNamara and P McNamee; Miss E M Little and Miss S E Saliba v Miss R D Fairbank and Miss T J Harford; G S Holroyd and W Redondo v R C Lutz and S R Smith; Mrs J M Lloyd and Miss S V Wade v Miss C S Reynolds and Miss P G Smith; J R Austin and Miss T A Austin v S Krulevitz and Miss L Romanov, to finish.

THREE: P Fleming and J P McEnroe v R J Moore and E J Van Dillen: plate match. Fleming and McEnroe or Moore and Van Dillen: V S Krulevitz and R Meyer or J B Fitzgerald and W R Pascoe: Miss D Freeman and Miss N Sato v Miss M Navratilova and Miss P H Shriver.

FOUR: R J Frawley and C J Lewis v T Graham and B B Nichols: D A Lloyd and Miss R Casals v E H Fromm and Miss D Desfor: juniors, H Leconte v D Utzinger: plate match R J Moore and Miss R Uys v A D Roche and Miss B Bunge.

FIVE: Junior, J Nystrom v M Kapoor: M Alkio v J Windahl: D Shaw v M Vander Merwe: C M Johnstone and Miss P J Whytcross v B M Mitton and Miss I S Kloss to finish: juniors, L Malaga v H Schrier, N Natividao v P Cash.

SIX: H P Guenthard and B Taroczy v T Delatte and M R Edmondson: plate match: P McNamara and Miss E M Little v P V McNair and Miss C Kohde.

SEVEN: S Krulevitz and R Meyer v J B Fitzgerald and W R Pascoe: plate match: S McCain and S Meister v M Davis and C M Dunk: juniors, D Wenger v M Robertson: S Meister and Miss J Portman v D Carter and Miss W E White.

EIGHT: Juniors, J Goudenbour v S Zivojnovic, Miss B Gadusek v Miss S Muhiudeen. R Perczak v W Masur, M Anger v T Camus, Miss C W G Campbell v Miss J Fernandez, Miss L M Caleja v Miss C Vanier.

NINE: Juniors, S Ulistyon v P Cordeiro, Miss L Stewart v Miss L Arraya, G Kilanowski v J Lozano, Miss N Aankarrian v Miss C Pasquale, K Ng v R A Genor, Miss S Caspos v Miss O B Yallslosky.

TEN: Juniors, K S Khoury v M J Jaite, Miss A Minter v Miss M C Maleeva, S Danisgard v M R Bailey, Miss M de Wouters v Miss C Oliver, C di Laura v A Limberger.

ELEVEN: Plate match: juniors, Miss A Leano v Miss A Gabriel: K Curren and Miss T J Harford v C Dowdeswell and Miss C Jolissaint to finish: juniors, D Bhargava v E Cancellotti, Miss A Kanolloupoulas v Miss H Sukova.

TWELVE: A M Jarret and Miss D A Jevans v F D McMillan and Miss B F Stove, to finish: juniors, Miss H Steden v Miss P Huber, M Hansson v T Wilkison, Miss E Barrable v Miss E S Jones, M Sundstrom v F Perez, P A Heafe v M Tideman.

THIRTEEN: J R Austin and F V McNair v F Buehning and F Taygan: Miss M L Blackwood and Miss S J Leo v Miss S Hanika and Miss A Jaeger: Plate match: H P Guenthardt and B Taroczy or T Delatte and M R Edmondson v J R Austin and F V McNair or F Buehning and F Taygan.

FOURTEEN: Miss K Jordan and Miss A E Smith v Miss I S Kloss and Miss P A Teeguarden: S W van der Merwe and Miss Y Vermaak v J M Yuill and Miss J E Goodling: Miss J C Russell and Miss V Ruzici v Miss A E Hobbs and Miss M Jausovec, to finish: plate match.

FIFTEEN: Juniors, T Kanai v L Courteau, Miss H Degiorgio v Miss A J Brown, H Rittersbacher v E Korita, S M Shaw v E Oncins, A Mansdorp v S Nakamura.

SIXTEEN: Juniors, B Moir v D Felgate, Miss Y Fin v Miss R Uys, M Bodeux v M Kures, Miss C Bassett v Miss S Amiach, O Lourenco v M Perkiss.

SEVENTEEN: Juniors, M Mecir v N van der Voort, Miss E Inoue v Miss H Theron, H Marin v T Toshiyuki, Miss K Stampfli v Miss A Tiezzi, R Footakhel v N Fullwood.

To be arranged: R D Ralston and Miss S A Walsh v V Amritraj and Miss S V Wade, M C Riessen and Miss W M Turnbull v C Skakle and Miss K G Jones, F D McMillan and C J Mottram v A Amritraj and V Amritraj or M C Riessen and S E Stewart. Further plate, women's doubles and mixed doubles matches as available.

Cycling

Maertens triumphs in tale of the unexpected

From John Wilcockson
Narbonne, June 28

This year's Tour de France could be remembered as a vintage one for the unexpected. When the forecasts were made before the race, the name of Freddy Maertens was completely absent, yet today the Belgian rider gained his second stage victory in three days and shot to third place in the overall standings, only 15 seconds behind the wearer of the yellow jersey, Gerrie Knetemann of the Netherlands.

Knetemann is now just one second ahead of his TI Raleigh teammate Ludo Peeters, who gained 12 seconds time bonus at one of the day's five intermediate sprints, or rushes as they are known in the Tour terminology. Peeters, a 27-year-old Belgian who finished a promising eighth in the 1980 Tour, gained his rush bonus at Roujan, one of the many Languedoc wine country villages through which the 148 riders passed on the 144-mile journey from Martigues.

The stage had started in rain and the heavens opened again at Roujan, with the race bursting into life for the final 33 miles. Close behind Peeters came the young Australian, Philip Anderson, Belgium's hope Daniel Willems, Knetemann and another Belgian, Jean-Luc Vandenbroucke. This quintet held a 10-second lead for less than five miles, but it was enough to cause Bernard Hinault's Renault team to chase violently and set the scene for a very fast finish.

With a 30-second time bonus awaiting the stage winner, the overall lead looked like going to Willems, an expert sprinter, who had moved to within 15 seconds of Knetemann after taking two of the rush bonuses. Unfortunately for Willems he sustained a puncture in the final 10 miles, and despite the assistance of his team colleagues he was still 19 seconds behind Maertens at the line and dropped to ninth place in the overall table.

With the huge field riding flat out towards the inevitable sprint finish, the final three attackers were given little rein. It was a spectacular, dangerous final sprint. Anderson said later: "It was too dangerous for me. I was on Maertens's wheel when I got stuck behind Sean Kelly, who was giving a sling to his Belgian teammate Eddy Planckaert."

Also involved in the action were Planckaert's older brother Walter, TI Raleigh's new Swiss sprinter, Urs Freuler, and the 1980 Belgian champion, Jos Jacobs. But it was Maertens, who had already won two intermediate sprints, who displayed the speed that took him to the 1976 world championship as he raced to his second stage victory. This win puts him in the green jersey as leader of the overall points classification, a distinction he has not had for three years.

In those last three years Maertens has been plagued by bad health and at one stage he had to spend four weeks at a clinic in Philidelphia. More recently he has been troubled by demands for £60,000 unpaid income tax, so his successes so far should be putting a smile back on the faces of both his team and his bank manager.

Tomorrow the 15 teams are faced with a 48-mile team time trial between Narbonne and Carcassonne, which should be a opportunity for TI Raleigh to increase Knetemann's overall lead.

THIRD STAGE: 1, J van de Velde (Netherlands), 6hr 32min 37sec; 2, L Didier (Luxembourg), 6:33:33; 3, K Andersen (Denmark), 6:32:49; 4, J Fernandez (Spain), 6:33:52; 5, J Chassang (France); 6, K-P Thaler, both same time. Other placings: 12, S Kelly (Ireland), 6:32:52; 30, G Jones (GB), 6:32:52.

FOURTH STAGE: 1, F Maertens (Belgium), 6:33:50 (with bonus 6:33:20); 2, U Freuler (Switzerland), same time (with bonus 6:33:30); 3, J Jacobs (Belgium), same time (with bonus 6:33:40); 4, E Planckaert (Belgium); 5, W Planckaert (Belgium); 6, Y Bertin (France), all same time.

OVERALL: 1, G Knetemann (Belgium), 15:34:56; 2, L Peeters (Belgium), 15:34:57; 3, F Maertens, 15:35:11; 4, J Zoetemelk (Netherlands), 15:35:12; 5, R Pevenage (Belgium), 15:35:24; 6, A Wijnands (Netherlands), 15:35:24; 7, B Lubberding (Netherlands), 15:35:26; 8, B Hinault (France), [illegible]. Other placings: 39, Jones, 15:36:57; 47, Kelly, 15:36:58; 97, P Sherwen (GB), 15:43:58.

Yachting

Victory ensures cup place for de Savary's Victory

By John Nicholls

Three more impressive results this weekend must have clinched a place in Britain's Admiral's Cup team for Peter de Savary's Victory. Throughout the series of trials during the past few weeks she has never been placed lower than eighth and she was after running aground in a previous inshore race. On Saturday she was first in the division of the Round-the-Island race and was highest placed of the 17 Admiral's Cup finalists.

Yesterday, in the Solent, she was second to Yeoman XXIII (Robin Aisher) in both the inshore races that completed the trials. The team of three boats was selected yesterday evening and will be announced today. Victory will clearly be the key boat and the selectors must be regretting there are no equally obvious team colleagues. Instead they will have to consider at least three other boats, all of which have had their moments without being totally convincing.

If inshore races were all that mattered, Yeoman XXIII's record of four first places and a second could not be bettered. Offshore, however, she has not fared so well, as her tenth place in the round-the-island race indicates. But this particular result cannot be taken at its face value as Yeoman's keel was seriously bent when she struck a wreck off the Needles. Only a hard night's work got her back into shape for yesterday's races.

Marionette's (Chris Dunning) result was almost the opposite of Yeoman's, good offshore but poor round the buoys. Since offshore races score more points in the Admiral's Cup than inshore ones, which boat will the selectors think has the greater potential? That leaves Dragon (Brian Saffery-Cooper) as the other boat on the short list. She is the smallest of the four and small boats have a history of doing well in the cup series. She has been successful at times, both inshore and offshore, in all sorts of weather, so she could well be the second choice after Victory.

ROUND-THE-ISLAND RACE: [illegible] boats: 1, Victory (P de Savary); 2, Dragon; 3, Marionette (C Dunning); 4, Yeoman XXI (Sir O Aisher); 5, Panda (P Whipp); 6, Mayhem (D May).

Yesterday

FIRST RACE: 1, Yeoman XXIII (R Aisher); 2, Victory; 3, Panda; 4, Marionette; 5, Caiman (G Jeelos); 6, Dragon.

SECOND RACE: 1, Yeoman XXIII; 2, Victory; 3, Dragon; 4, Blizzard (E Juer); 5, Yeoman XXI; 6, Mayhem.

Motor cycling

Lucchinelli avoids mishaps

Assen, Netherlands, June 28.—Marco Lucchinelli, an Italian, won the Dutch 500cc grand prix yesterday after the world title favourites, Kenny Roberts and Randy Mamola, failed to finish. Roberts, three-times champion, was left on the line and his fellow Californian, Mamola, crashed as Lucchinelli went to the top of the standings for the first time this season. The Suzuki rider has 58 points after six races, four ahead of Mamola and 12 in front of Roberts.

Barry Sheene of Britain, twice title winner, and the highly rated New Zealander, Graeme Crosby, were also in trouble. Sheene had to push-start his Yamaha for 25 metres and retired with mechanical trouble on the third lap. Crosby dropped out five laps later while in third place.

50 CC: 1, R Tormo (Spain), Bultaco, 31min 53.56sec, average 80.77 miles an hour; 2, H van Kessel (Netherlands), Kreidler, 32:56.04; 3, R Blatter (Switzerland), Kreidler, 33:02.73. Overall: 1, Tormo 60pts; 2, Dorflinger 51; 3, Timmer 30.

125 CC: 1, A Nieto (Spain), Minarelli, 44:59.01, average 89.12 miles an hour; 2, L Reggiani (Italy), Minarelli, 44:59.56; 3, P P Bianchi (Italy), MBA, 45:01.07. Overall: 1, Nieto 98; 2, Reggiani 74; 3, Bianchi 58.

250 CC: 1, A Mang (WG), Kawasaki, 45:57.13, average 94.15 miles an hour; 2, C Lavado (Venezuela), Yamaha, 45:57.34; 3, P Fernandez (France), Mimola-Yamaha, 46:06.97. British placing: 21, C Horton, one lap behind. Overall: 1, Mang 70; 2, J-F Balde (France) 47; 3, Lavado 44.

350 CC: 1, Mang, Kawasaki, 47:48.85, average 95.82 miles an hour; 2, C Lavado (Venezuela), Yamaha, 48:04.70; 3, J-F Balde (France), Kawasaki, 48:13.35. British placings: T. K Huewen, Yamaha, 49:17.85; 11, A Head, Yamaha, 50:06.32; 13, C Horton, Armstrong, 50:16.59. Overall: 1, Mang 73; 2, J Ekerold (SA) 53; 3 Fernandez 43.

500 CC: 1, M Lucchinelli (Italy) Suzuki, 50:16.05, average 91.14 miles an hour; 2, B van Dulmen (Netherlands) Yamaha, 50:48.94; 3, K Ballington (SA) Kawasaki, 50:54.00. British placings: 5, D Potter, Yamaha, 51:37.39; 18, S Parrish, Yamaha, one lap behind. Overall: 1, Lucchinelli 58; 2, R Mamola (US) 54; 3, K Roberts (US) 46.

Athletics

Thompson loses one title but retains another

Daley Thompson, the Olympic decathlon champion, lost his 100 metres hurdles title at the Southern Counties championships, sponsored by Mondo, at Crystal Palace on Saturday. Tony James of Enfield won in 14.32sec, ahead of Neil Gerrard (14.35sec) and Thompson (14.65sec).

Thompson narrowly retained his 10 metres title, holding off the challenge of Jim Evans to win in 10.47sec. The 1500 metres ended in a dead heat between James Espir, the title holder, and Colin Reitz, the European junior steeplechase champion. Reitz led off the final bend but was caught on the line.

In the Northern championship at Hull, Dennis Coates (Gateshead) won the 3,000 metres steeplechase in 8min 42.6sec, beating the championship record by six seconds. Chris Hesketh, 24, put recent injury problems behind him to regain the high jump title he won in 1979 with a leap of 2 metres.

SOUTHERN: 100 metres: D Thompson, 10.47sec. 200m: M Morris, 21.26. 400m: R Dickens, 46.98. 800m: R Weedon, 1min 49.65. 1,500m: J Espir, C Reitz, 3:48.61. 5,000m: P Standing, 13:57.36. 3,000m steeplechase: G Fell, 8:45.74. 110m hurdles: A James, 14.32. 400m hurdles: M Whittingham, 51.53. Pole vault: W Davey, 4.80m (15ft 9in). Triple jump: P Attoh, 15.54m (51:0). Shot: M Winch, 17.95m (58:10). Discus: P Tancred, 56.18m (184:4). Hammer: M Mileham, 67.78m (222:4).

NORTHERN: 100m: E Tulloch, 10.7. 200m: M Towers, 21.9. 400m: B Jones, 47. 800m: E Elliott, 1:52.4. 1,500: S Cahill, 3:52.4. 5,000m: M Prince, 13:52.5. 110m hurdles: G Macdonald, 14.9. 400m hurdles: S Sole, 53.2. 3,000m steeplechase: D. Coates (Gateshead) 8:42.6 (championship record). Long jump: M Makin, 7.20m (23:7¼). High jump: C Hesketh, 2m (6:6¾). Triple jump: M Makin, 15.61m (51:2¾) championship record. Hammer: D Smith, 60.68m (199:1). Discus: P Gordon, 54.68m (179:5) (championship record). Javelin: T Aspey, 66.68m (218:9). Shot: I Lindley, 17.09m (56:1).

MIDLAND: 200m: Y Esprey, 21.23. 1,500m: R Boyes, 3:47.6. 3,000m steeplechase: R Moss, 8:59.86. 110m hurdles: M Holtom, 13.53. Long jump: A Moore, 7.58m (24:10½). Javelin: M Hausler, 59.44m (195:0).

Selectors must include Ovett and Wells

Steve Ovett and Allan Wells will almost certainly be in Britain's Europa Cup semi-final team in Helsinki next weekend although there were moves afoot for them to be dropped at the selector's meeting last week.

Both men ran in Oslo on Friday and were confident of being in the team to be announced tomorrow inspite of their refusal to compete in last week's international at Crystal Palace.

With only two teams qualifying for the semi-final the selectors know they need to field a full strength team and it would serve no purpose to discipline Ovett and Wells.

The Russians are favourites to win the semi-final which means Britain have to beat host country, Finland, to go through, and with Olympic champions, Ovett and Wells, in the team Britain have a good chance.

Wells, the 29-year-old Olympic 100 metres champion, is likely to run in both sprints.

TBILISI: Men: Soviet Union 108, East Germany 103. 100 metres: F Emmelmann (EG) 10.16sec; 200 metres: Emmelmann 20.48sec; pole vault: V Polyakov (USSR) 5.81 metres (world record); hammer: Y Syedykh (USSR) 80.18 metres. Women: E Germany 86, Soviet Union 71. High jump: K Dedner (EG) 1.96 metres; shot: I Slupianek 21.09 metres.

Fashanu sent off

Melbourne, June 28.—Norwich City's Justin Fashanu, playing for the Australian National League side Adelaide City, was sent off during his club's 2-1 victory over Heidelberg today. Fashanu will serve an automatic one-match suspension. Bob Latchford wound up his spell with Brisbane Lions by scoring a goal in their 2-0 win over South Melbourne.—Reuter.

For the record

Football

NASL: Minnesota Kicks 4, Dallas Tornado 0; Tampa Bay Rowdies 3, California Surf 2; Vancouver Whitecaps 3, Edmonton Drillers 2; Los Angeles Aztecs [illegible]

Swimming

[illegible]

Rowing

[illegible]

Canoeing

[illegible]

Yachting

[illegible]

Croquet

EASTBOURNE: [illegible] singles (unrestricted): Final: L D Adams (1½) beat E C Tyrwhitt Drake (1) +8. Doubles: Final: S G Kent and Cdr G Borrett beat Dr H and Mrs J Pimm +12.

[illegible] M Schmidt, H Hensel (WG), 3: Indulgence, G Walker, 4: Windsprite V, B Banks, 5: Creamcracker, D Hopkins, 6: Miss Two, D Farrant, 7: Tessanda III, A Lambert, J Dent, 8: White Oryx, Capt. Mrs H Hewlett, 9: Smiffy, T and J Smith, 10: Smokey Too, B [illegible]

First 100 finishers in Great North run

[illegible]

Epsom 2-1. Plate—Semi-final round: St Paul's beat Merchant Taylors 2-1; St Bees beat Edinburgh Academy 2-1. Final. St Bees beat St Paul's 2-1.

Weightlifting

[illegible]

Basketball

[illegible]

Boxing

LAS VEGAS: WBA light-welterweight championship: Aaron Pryor (US) beat Lennox Blackmoore (Guyana), second round.

Equestrianism

[illegible]

Baseball

[illegible]

Clay pigeon shooting

[illegible]

Athletics

GATESHEAD: Great North Run: [illegible]

Golf

[illegible]

Boxing

Weaver-Cooney October date at Caesars

Las Vegas, June 28.—Mike Weaver, the World Boxing Association (WBA) heavyweight champion, will meet the number one contender, Gerry Cooney, at Caesars Palace here on October 22.

The bout between the Americans is likely to be a non-title match, since the WBA has ordered Weaver to make his next defence against James Tillis, the number two contender, or face the loss of his crown. An official announcement of the date and site of the Weaver-Cooney fight is expected to be made in a few weeks. The contracts were signed last Sunday.

The WBA announced after a meeting in Houston on Wednesday that purse bids by promoters interested in staging the Weaver-Tillis contest would be accepted until July 15. Weaver would then have another 10 days to sign with the promoter making the best offer.

But Don Manuel, Weaver's manager, said there was no chance the champion would agree to meet Tillis before facing Cooney. If the WBA stripped Weaver of his title, Tillis and Greg Page, the number three contender, would meet for the vacant crown.

The World Boxing Association light-welterweight champion, Aaron Pryor, of the United States kept his title when he stopped the challenger Lennox Blackmoore, of Guyana, in the second round here. The referee halted the bout 58 seconds into the round.

The champion had the upper hand from the bell and he sent Blackmoore to the canvas with a series of heavy lefts. Pryor started the second in even more determined mood and, after a brief counter from the challenger, a left-right-left combination put Blackmoore down again. Pryor, who took the title from Colombia's Antonio Cervantes last August, is unbeaten in 28 contests.

Hockey

Questions that need answering

By Sydney Friskin

England XI 0 Australian XI 5

After two defeats by the Australians, England will need to do some quick thinking before the three-week tour of Australia starts on August 4. Saturday's defeat at Cheam, which followed the 3—1 victory by the Visitors on the previous day, left a few questions unanswered.

The two weekend exercises were no doubt, useful, more so because younger players gained experience while filling in for a few seniors who for various reasons, were unable to play. Overall, it was the same old story of stout-hearted defence and a dearth of top class forwards.

An attempt was made on Saturday to play with five forwards but after a goal was conceded shortly before the interval the striking power was reduced to three front runners and four more were conceded. But for another splendid display in goal by Taylor, who was exposed to a frightful barrage of shots, the score might have reached double figures.

The Australian game is more variable and more penetrative. They hunt in pairs and with ample support from behind their assaults tend to proliferate. In Saturday's match they forced nine short corners and 12 long ones and earned two penalty strokes, one of which hit the crossbar. England, playing as the Lions, had no corners, short or long, and only one shot at goal.

Charlesworth's goal from a penalty stroke was followed by one from a short corner, converted by Davies. Then Walsh, who replaced Thornton, scored three in a row from open play, Charlesworth just failing to make it six of the best.

ENGLAND XI: I C B Taylor; D Craig, J L Duthie; M Spray, R D A Dodds, B Green; R H Brookeman, S Kerly, K S Bhaura (sub, M Precious), R Leman, S Batchelor.

AUSTRALIAN XI: N Snowdon; C Davies, J Irvine, T King, T Smith, D Bell, D Francis, W Thornton (sub, T Walsh), R Charlesworth, T Leech.

Umpires: I S Brown (England) and G Ashley (Australia).

هكذا من الأصل

Racing

French courses at a standstill after strike of tote officials

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, June 28

Racing is at a standstill in France after a strike by operators of the on-course pari-mutuel (tote). The meeting at Longchamp yesterday was cancelled and the dispute caused the authorities to abandon today's racing which included the Grand Prix de Paris and the Prix d'Ispahan.

Although the unions have this afternoon visited the Minister of Agriculture, no further talks are envisaged with the governing bodies of the pari-mutuel until tomorrow afternoon when racing at Auteuil is looking more and more unlikely.

Twelve minor problems stand between the unions and the Sociétés des courses Parisiennes which control betting in France. The fact that elections of shop stewards take place tomorrow has indubitably hardened the unions stand against the authorities.

A wildcat strike at Longchamp yesterday, just an hour before racing was due to commence, forced a cancellation of all on-course betting. An announcement that the sport would continue without the "tote" provoked a group of racegoers to occupy the track even though the public were to be reimbursed their entrance fees.

After the recent election of a socialist government in France, which will include several communist ministers, the racing community is already ill at ease and the present somewhat petty dispute will hardly reassure international owners who have many valuable thoroughbreds trained at Chantilly.

The strike has so far cost the French nation a minimum of £3m and the industry £1.2m. As today's meeting at Longchamp was the last for two months. It will be impossible to rerun the Grand Prix de Paris and Prix d'Ispahan, which are two of the most important events in the French calendar.

English trainers sent several horses to contest the weekends racing at Longchamp. Ian Balding had a first-class chance of taking the Grand Prix with Glint of Gold and the stable was to have run Robellino in the Prix d'Ispahan. Happily, Robellino has an alternative engagement in next Saturday's Prix Daphnis at Evry, but Recitation and Cracaval must return to England where they will probably turn out for the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park next Saturday.

Recitation had already picked up the Grand Critérium and Poule d'Essai des Poulains (French 2,000 Guineas) and looked certain to be in the money in the d'Ispahan. Cracaval, who was to contest the same race, had finished third in the Prix Dollar a month ago.

Martin Blackshaw, who had had a brilliant riding career in France before becoming a trainer, is likely to take over the horses previously trained by Aage Paus. The 80-strong string went to Albert Klimscha, junior, after Paus lost his licence for doping offences, but things look likely to change again.

Paus lost his licence after No Lute and Explorer King were disqualified from the Prix Greffulhe and Prix Noailles, respectively. No Lute went on to take the Prix Lupin, but then performed poorly in the Prix du Jockey Club.

Magic of a super champion casts its spell even over the maestro

By Michael Seely

Lester Piggott was in a relaxed mood in the bus taking us from the aircraft back to the buildings at Heathrow on Saturday night. And the maestro is in no doubt about Shergar's probable place in the hall of fame after his brilliant victory in the Irish Sweeps Derby. Talking about the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes he said: "The four-year olds? He'll murder them." A 30 second pause and then: "If I trained a good older horse I'd be looking for another place to take him." And finally: "They always say three-year-olds are bad. And they're always wrong."

Piggott's great thrill in life comes from riding outstanding horses. And even several hours after the Irish Sweeps Derby, he was still in the grip of the same emotions that held the enormous crowd at the Curragh, spellbound.

The cynics may scoff at the big business advent of Flat racing and say that it is no longer a sport. But the thousands cheering their heads off as Shergar stormed clear of his struggling rivals cannot have earned a penny piece as a result of the victory of the 3-1 on favourite.

The Aga Khan was controlled and serious as he talked about Shergar's future afterwards. Obviously some hard decisions have to be made in the near future, too. But his eyes were also alight with excitement as he watched Edward Hide and Dalsaan beating Cut Throat in the Van Geest Stakes at Newmarket on television earlier in the afternoon.

Shergar himself is beginning to develop a sense of the big occasion. At Epsom he was totally relaxed before our own Derby. However, there was a new feeling of urgency in his stride as he walked round the paddock on Saturday. He was well in control of himself, but conscious of his strength and virility that was shortly to be released into explosive action on the wide expanses of the Curragh. "He was on top of himself." Piggott said, "that can't be bad, can it?"

Dick Hern and Sir John Astor were delighted with Cut Above, who finished second. "I was thrilled with the horse," Hern said. "I'm now going to train him for the St Leger." The Astor colours were last carried to victory in the final classic by Provoke in 1965.

Quite obviously, Shergar's winning margin could have been wider if Piggott had not started pulling the horse up a furlong from home. The jockey was criticized for this. Piggott's reply consisted of two words, the second being an unprintable plural noun. In a way the critics had a point. All those who watched Shergar on Saturday must be convinced of his total superiority to his rivals.

But it is what appears in the record books in 10 years time that counts to those who are not privileged to be there on Saturday. The other side of the coin is that the easier race a horse is given, the more must he have left in the tank for the rest of the season.

What more is there to be said about Stoute? The leading trainer's horses went on the rampage all over the country on Saturday. Apart from Shergar's and Dalsaan's victories Stoute also landed a double at Newcastle by winning the Northumberland Plate with Dawn Johnny and the last race with Prince Maj.

Mark Birch rode Dawn Johnny to a decisive win over Another Sam and Higham Grey in the "Pitmen's Derby", but later that evening collected a six-day suspension from the Doncaster stewards for his riding of Bye-law in the Bentley Selling Stakes. Steve Cauthen was on Prince Maj.

The policy of following horses who have run well at Ascot certainly paid dividends over the weekend. Apart from Dalsaan and Dawn Johnny, Ferriby Hall, winner of the valuable Gosforth Park Cup at Newcastle on Friday night had finished a close third to Great Eastern in the Wokingham Stakes at the Royal meeting. Similarly, at the Curragh, Happy Bride, who had finished runner-up to Tolmi in the Coronation Stakes at Ascot, proved far too strong for Arctique Royale in the group two Pretty Polly Stakes.

Arctique Royale, previously the winner of the Irish 1,000 Guineas was in season and did not relish the firm ground, but it was still a good performance by the winner

Stoute obviously has a first-class chance of winning next weekend's big prize when Walter Swinburn returns to the saddle after his week's suspension to ride Hard Fought in the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park. As Cairn Rouge is now likely to be an absentee, this first important meeting between the generations appears to be dominated by the four-year-olds, Master Willie and Hard Fought, and by the three-year-old filly, Madam Gay, and possibly also Recitation.

At Nottingham this afternoon Stoute can start the week on a high note by winning the Starting Gate Maiden Stakes with an unraced filly, Begham Bay, and the Ruddington Handicap with Palatinate.

STATE OF GOING (official): Hamilton Park: firm: Windsor: good to firm: Nottingham: good to firm (watering). Tomorrow: Folkestone: good to soft: Yarmouth: good to firm (watering): Warwick: mile and under: good: remainder: good to firm.



Easy rider: Piggott so relaxed on Shergar.

Curragh result

3.15 (3.21) IRISH SWEEPS DERBY (Group 1: 3-y-o c and f: £117,075: 1½m)

SHERGAR, b c, by Great Nephew—Sharmeen (HH The Aga Khan), 9-0 ... L Piggott (1-3) 1

Cut Above, b c, by High Top—Cutle (Sir J Astor), 9-0 ... W Carson (14-1) 2

Dance Bid, b c, by Northern Dancer—Highest Trump (John B Cronk), 9-0 ... W Swinburn (33-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 12-1 Kirtling (4th), 20-1 Young Kildare (7th), 33-1 Ore (5th), 33-1 Gap of Dunloe (6th), 40-1 Wolver Heights (11th), 100-1 Bal Bombati (8th), Jolly Heir (9th), 500-1 Bustineto (12th), Crowned Hare (10th). 12 ran.

TOTE: Win, 15p; places, 12p, 17p, 22p. CSF: 55p. M Stoute, at Newmarket. 4l, 1½l. 2min 32.27sec.

Newcastle

1.45: 1, Bancario (10-11 fav); 2, Dick's Folly (5-1); 3, Pokerfayes (16-1). 11 ran. NR: Oystons Windmill.

2.15: 1, Africanos (7-2 jt fav); 2, Tralee Falcon (10-1); 3, Pause For Thought (33-1). 8 ran. Silley's Knight 7-2 jt fav. NR: Miss Cindy.

2.55: 1, Dawn Johnny (5-1 fav); 2, Another Sam (22-1); 3, Higham Grey (50-1). 18 ran.

3.30: 1, Jump Jar (11-8 fav); 2, April Blossom (8-1); 3, Lucky Fortune (100-30). 4 ran.

4.0: 1, Alton Unlimited (10-1); 2, Hittite Prince (11-10 fav); 3, Panchao (8-1). 10 ran. NR: Blue Sapphire.

4.30: 1, Windpipe (4-1); 2, Gifford (6-1); 3, Willsral (5-1). 8 ran.

5.0: 1, Prince Maj (4-1); 2, Irish Keep (100-30); 3, Chief Speaker (3-1 fav). 15 ran.

Newmarket

1.30: 1, Sing Softly (9-4 fav); 2, Travel On (10-1); 3, Bless The Match (5-2). 9 ran.

2.0: 1, Regal Steel (5-1 fav); 2, Show-A-Leg (12-1); 3, Full of Reason (8-1). 12 ran. NR: Countess Olivia.

2.30: 1, Dalsaan (6-4 fav); 2, Cut Throat (4-1); 3, Playboy Jubilee (50-1). 8 ran. NR: Noalto.

3.0: 1, Saddle Rock Road (10-1); 2, Polly's Brother (12-1); 3, Frank Berry (25-1). The Azadstan (11-4) fav 4th. 19 ran. NR: Jeckel.

3.35: 1, Pampordale (7-1); 2, Big Trouble (25-1); 3, Drive You Home (4-1 jt fav). Sparkling Sin (4-1 jt fav) 4th. 20 ran. NR Bambusingh.

4.05: 1, Bold Scuffle (12-1); 2, Steel Pass (8-1); 3, Cabital (4-1 fav). 11 ran.

4.35: 1, Mehianna (6-4 fav); 2, Crazyfoot (6-1); 3, Courchevel (10-1). 14 ran.

Doncaster

6.45: 1, Melissa Jane (7-2); 2, Hunnel (12-1); 3, Airship (3-1 fav). 8 ran.

7.15: 1, Maputo Prince (33-1); 2, Chantilly Girl (8-1); 3, Morcal (2-1 fav). 11 ran.

7.45: 1, Navigational Aid (15-8 fav); 2, Maple Queen (100-30); 3, Mary Ie Bow (9-1). 14 ran.

8.15: 1, Habus (11-1); 2, Malleda (5-4 fav); 3, Crackaway (10-1). 22 ran.

8.45: 1, Atossa (4-1); 2, Dame de Fer (4-5 fav); 3, Channing Hirl (12-1). 15 ran. NR: Expressly Yours.

9.15: 1, Blue Singh (5-2 fav); 2, Josephina Bin (100-30); 3, Andy Lou (10-1). 12 ran.

Lingfield Park

2.30: 1, Right Regent (6-4); 2, Castelnau (5-2 fav); 3, Thaumaturge (25-1). 12 ran. NR: St Athan's Boy.

3.0: 1, Noble Philip (8-1); 2, Minmax (6-5 fav); 3, Honey Barron (11-2). 11 ran. NR: Sharvosue.

3.30: 1, Belfort (11-2); 2, Arch Melody (8-1); 3, Ferryman (4-1 fav). 9 ran. NR: Steel Charger.

4.0: 1, Ma Femme (9-2); 2, Rosetta Stone (5-2); 3, Icanemos (13-8 fav). 10 ran.

4.30: 1, Wink (25-1); 2, Lady Bounty (11-2); 3, Wollisa (9-2). Boldio 11-10 fav 4th. 13 ran. NR: Little Smasher.

5.0: 1, Diwall (4-5 fav); 2, Navajo Bravoe (15-2); 3, Prince Lightning (7-4). 4 ran.

Chepstow

2.15: 1, El Mansour (15-8 fav); 2, African Berry (85-40); 3, Tough Critic (4-1). 7 ran. NR: Sarah's Venture and Jury Palace.

2.45: 1, Traditional Miss (6-1); 2, Saint Motunde (14-1); 3, Bionic Bill (10-1). Smith Seal (4-1 fav). 21 ran.

3.15: 1, Day After (6-1); 2, Swift Kiss (5-1); 3, Luz Bay (16-1). Old Knocker and Kamencha (9-2 jt favs). 16 ran.

3.45: 1, Portogon (8-1); 2, Corn Street (7-2); 3, Fairdale (33-1). Hound Song (9-4 fav). 13 ran. NR: Ballyseedy Hero.

4.15: 1, Halsbury (4-6 fav); 2, Legal Gambol (7-1); 3, Malgueside (30-1). 9 ran.

4.45: 1, Brassy (12-1); 2, Dansacha (5-2 jt fav); 3, Sami (7-1). Henrietta Maria (5-2 jt fav) 4th. 15 ran. NR: Farleigh and Valley-Ann.

Nottingham programme

2.30 COLWICK HALL GUARANTEED SWEEPSTAKES (Maiden 3-y-o: £897: 2m)

5 0043 Nepcote, H Price, 9-0 ... Rouse 6
9 0442 Scheming, P Cole, 9-0 ... Piggott 11
10 03-02 Tallishire Homes, F Durr, 9-0 .. Robinson 7
12 0-00 Anteres, H Collingridge, 8-11 .. Cochrane 5
15 4-033 Fair Fight, H Candy, 8-11 .... Newnes 3 8
16 24-00 Faridella (B), I Walker, 8-11 Colquhoun 4
17 0 Finwood, W Wharton, 8-11 ..... Wharton 10
20 00- Pontoon, N Halls, 8-11 ..... Crossley 5 1
22 0-004 Silver Dancer (B), N Gaselee, 8-11 Raymond 2
23 03 Soumark, W Musson, 8-11 ..... Fox 3
24 200 Swinging Swanee, W Marshall, 8-11 .. Ives 9

9-4 Scheming, 3-1 Tallishire Homes, 7-2 Nepcote, 4-1 Fair Fight, 10-1 Silver Dancer, 12-1 Faridella, 14-1 others.

3.0 GUILDHALL HANDICAP (Selling: £876: 1¼m)

2 1/000 Orley Farm (C), J Hardy, 5-9-12 .. Cook 5
4 4001/ Sazerac (B, D), J Bradley, 7-9-10 Rogers 16
6 -2000 Stewart's Rise, B McMahon, 4-9-10 Crossley 5 11
9 0-000 Two Stroke, W Wharton, 4-9-8 .. Wharton 2
12 0100- Grestexport, K Morgan, 4-9-8 .. Procter 3
14 00/00 Prince Valentine, D H Jones, 7-9-6 Whitworth 7 10
17 30-00 Gyveld (B), T Marshall, 3-9-5 .... McKay 13
18 -0000 Migrateur, W Marshall, 9-9-5 ..... Ives 7
19 000-0 Oyston Idol, J Charlton, 5-9-4 Sidebottom 5 19
20 /000- Mock Sun, J Mulhall, 5-9-4 ..... Higgins 4
21 20001 Very Friendly, P Bevan, 5-9-3 ..... — 12
22 002-0 Golden Virginian, J Mulhall, 6-9-3 — 17
24 -3400 Salford Supreme, D Nicholson, 4-9-3 Hayes 7 18
25 0000/ Forlorn Beauty, J Bradley, 6-9-3 .. — 1
26 00-00 Sadedab (B), J Edmunds, 8-9-3 .... Hide 6
27 -0400 Silver Melody, J Doyle, 4-9-3 .. Storey 7 9
29 000/0 Down East, J Edwards, 5-9-3 .... — 8
30 4000 Arctic Duet (B), J Scallan, 5-9-3 Piggott 20
34 0-040 High Class Builder (C), K Stone, 3-8-12 Skilling 14
35 2040 Pontet, D Ancil, 3-8-10 ..... Perks 15

5-2 Stewart's Rise, 9-2 Orley Farm, 6-1 Salford Supreme, 7-1 High Class Builder, 8-1 Two Stroke, 10-1 Grestexport, 12-1 Pontet, 14-1 Sazerac, 16-1 others.

3.30 HOME ALES GOLD TANKARD HANDICAP (£5,792: 6f)

5 -0000 Primula Boy (D), W Bentley, 6-9-7 Higgins 9
6 4412 Old Dominion (D), I Balding, 4-9-6 Mathias 7
8 00-0u Bold Image (D), J Winter, 4-9-2 .. Hide 11
9 -0103 Denmore (D), C Nelson, 5-9-2 .. Piggott 8
10 -0010 Welsh Blossom (C, D), W Wharton, 6-9-3 (6 ex) Wharton 12
12 3244 Leader of the Pack (D), R Hollinshead 5-9-1 .. Perks 5
13 -0040 Gamblers Dream (D), D Wilson, 4-8-10 Rouse 4
15 0-041 General Wade (CD), P Makin, 6-8-8 (6 ex) Baxter 6
17 1120 Russian Winter (B, D), A W Jones, 6-8-4 Hills 5 3
18 3000 Roger Bacon (B), R Baker, 6-8-3 M L Thomas 1
19 0000 Welcome (B), R Hobson, 4-8-1 .. Robinson 10
20 -0020 Meritous (C-D), R Stubbs, 6-8-1 .. Dwyer 13
24 1314 Crofthall (C-D), A Balding, 4-7-11 B Jones 2

4-1 General Wade, 9-2 Old Dominion, 5-1 Denmore, 6-1 Meritous, 8-1 Russian Winter, 10-1 Roger Bacon, 12-1 Gamblers Dream, 14-1 Crofthall, 16-1 Welsh Blossom, Leader of the Pack, 20-1 others.

4.0 STARTING GATE GUARANTEED SWEEPSTAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £897: 5f)

1 Begham Bay, M Stoute, 8-11 ...... Hide 8
5 Glossy Ibis, W Hastings-Bass, 8-11 . Young 4
7 00 Hasty Dale, K Bridgwater, 8-11 .... — 3
17 0 Positron, W Wharton, 8-11 .... Wharton 5
18 4 Rowanna Lady, W O'Gorman, 8-11 .. Ives 10
19 03 Seamab, Thomson Jones, 8-11 ...... Cook 11
21 Some Grange, W Wharton, 8-11 Clotworthy 1
23 00 Sovereign Ring (B), A Bailey, 8-11 .... Fox 2
23 Summer House, J Hardy, 8-11 .... Rouse 9
24 Swynford's Passion, W O'Gorman, 8-11 Bond 6
25 Tap Your Feet, B Hanbury, 8-11 .. — 7

2-1 Seamab, 3-1 Rowanna Lady, 4-1 Begham Bay, 7-1 Glossy Ibis, 8-1 Tap Your Feet, 12-1 Positron, 14-1 others.

4.30 RUDDINGTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,397: 1¼m)

2 1-201 Majorian, H Price, 9-5 (7 ex) .... Rouse 8
3 -4424 Miss St Mawes, B Hobbs, 9-2 .... Baxter 4
7 31-30 Candoules, C James, 8-10 .... Fox 6
8 0-13 The Friend, Thomas Jones, 8-10 .. Cook 5
10 0-100 Masquerader (B), P Makin, 8-7 .. Johnson 1
11 -4002 Palatinate, M Stoute, 8-7 .... Hide 11
12 0212 Sea Miss, P Kelleway, 8-7 ...... Piggott 3
14 0401 Target Path, C Nelson, 8-6 (7 ex) .. Rogers 7
16 4423 Crackaway, W Wharton, 8-2 .. Crossley 5 10
0-044 Olympic Victory, I Balding, 7-10 .. Payne 5 9
22 00-00 Cornish Blue, T Marshall, 7-7 ...... Still 2

7-2 Miss St Mawes, 9-2 Majorian, 11-2 Sea Miss, 6-1 Palatinate, 7-1 Olympic Victory, 8-1 Crackaway, 10-1 The Friend, 12-1 Target Path, 14-1 others.

5.0 DAYBROOK AUCTION GUARANTEED SWEEPSTAKES (Maiden 2-y-o: £897: 6f)

4 300 Kayella, W Wharton, 9-3 ...... Wharton 4
6 Douko, C Nelson, 9-0 .... Rogers 1
9 3430 Idle Market (B), R Hannon, 9-0 .. Cook 11
11 40 Set n' Match, B Hobbs, 9-0 ..... Baxter 3
12 00 Bright Wire, A Jarvis, 8-11 ..... Jarvis 5 6
13 03 Reluctant Hero, J Etherington, 8-11 Seagrave 2
14 00 Sarak, R Whitaker, 8-11 ...... Skilling 10
17 0 Lady Lily, R Hollinshead, 8-8 .... Perks 8
20 030 Harleston Lass, G Blum, 8-5 ...... Hide 9
21 0 Walter Mitty, G P-Gordon, 8-5 Rimmer 5 5
22 Warbury Dell, M Tompkins, 8-5 .... Miller 7

11-4 Set n' Match, 3-1 Reluctant Hero, 4-1 Walter Mitty, 9-2 Bright Wire, 8-1 Idle Market, 12-1 Kayella, 14-21 others.

Hamilton Park programme

2.15 LEVY BOARD STAKES (Apprentice: 3-y-o: £908: 1m)

1 0030 Alfie Dickins, R Hollinshead, 8-7 Houlker 5 1
3 0-04 Arctic Spark, B Hills, 8-7 .... Willey 6
4 00-00 Bold Eagle, T Fairhurst, 8-7 .... Coates 5 7
6 044 King Red (B), G Hunter, 8-7 .... Beecroft 9
7 004-0 Northern Minstrel, J FitzGerald, 8-7 Brown 5 8
13 -0044 Chrome Mag, W Bentley, 8-4 .... Imrie 5 3
15 Hinnd, C Nelson, 8-4 .... D Ford 5 5
16 0 Jan Can, T Barnes, 8-4 .... Buckton 2
18 4-004 Silver Snow, P Rohan, 8-4 .... Hindley 4

11-4 Arctic Spark, 7-2 King Red, 3-1 Silver Snow, 11-2 Chrome Mag, 8-1 Alfie Dickins, 10-1 Hinnd, 16-1 others.

2.45 BLENHEIM HANDICAP (£924: 6f)

4 4020 Magnolia Lad (C), R Hollinshead, 8-9-8 Wigham 2
6 -0010 Bretton Park (B, CD), S Norton, 3-9-7 Lowe 5
10 3034 Musical Minx (D, B), C Nelson, 3-8-10 Cauthen 3
14 4003 Secret Express (CD, B), R Stubbs, 5-8-5 Hall 7 4
17 0/00 First Class Mail (C), Mrs S Chesmore, 5-8-2 Gray 1
20 04-40 Tudor Dream, W H Williams, 3-7-7 Carlisle 5 6

7-4 Bretton Park, 5-2 Magnolia Lad, 9-2 Musical Minx, 5-1 Secret Express, 10-1 Tudor Dream, 16-1 First Class Mail.

3.15 CAMERONIANS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,693: 1m)

1 -0030 Bleslan, C Nelson, 9-7 .... Cauthen 4
2 100-0 Church Mountain (C), W H Williams, 9-4 Eongair 7 2
8 2132 Mott the Hoople (B), P Haslam, 8-5 Kettle 1
9 0404 Helvic, G Richards, 8-4 .... Birch 7
10 0201 Yamamoto, P Rohan, 8-3 .... Darley 3
11 0220 Essam (B), A Hide, 8-1 .... Charnock 8
12 0004 Spanish Fasnet (B), G Hunter, 7-12 Lowe 6
13 0-0 His Master's Voice, M Prescott, 7-10 Duffield 5

5-2 Spanish Fasnet, 3-1 Mott the Hoople, 4-1 Bleslan, 6-1 Essam, 8-1 Helvic, 10-1 Yamamoto, 14-1 others.

3.45 EARL OF ANGUS STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £733: 5f)

1 003 Amberdamus, H Wharton, 8-11 .. Nicholls 4
5 043 Karra (B), C Nelson, 8-11 ..... Cauthen 1
6 0004 Beaming Lass, J S Wilson, 8-8 ..... Kettle 5
8 0000 Granny Sue, D Thom, 8-8 .... Wigham 2
10 4 Sierra Morena, M Prescott, 8-8 .. Duffield 3

11-10 Karra, 3-1 Sierra Morena, 4-1 Amberdamus, 6-1 Beaming Lass, 12-1 Granny Sue.

4.15 MANDORA STAKES (Maiden 2-y-o: £760: 5f)

2 2000 Boy Sandford, C Bell, 9-0 .... Carlisle 5 2
4 000 Cobbler's Inn, M W Easterby, 9-0 .. Lucas 8
6 00 Green Meadows Inn, W H Williams, 9-0 Birch 3
8 Legs of Man, Denys Smith, 9-0 .. Kelleher 7
9 0003 Panchao (B), T Fairhurst, 9-0 ...... Gray 1
11 034 Super Sunset, G Hunter, 9-0 .... Lowe 6
13 Mayo Moonlight, M Prescott, 8-11 Duffield 9
15 004 Raffle Prize, P Haslam, 8-11 .... Kettle 4
16 Rosevair, W H Williams, 8-11 ...... Darley 5

9-4 Super Sunset, 7-2 Mayo Moonlight, 9-2 Raffle Prize, 6-1 Panchao, 8-1 Boy Sandford, 10-1 Legs of Man, 16-1 others.

4.45 LORD LYNDOCH STAKES (Maiden: £806: 1m 3f)

2 2- Wolfe Tone, M Prescott, 4-9-7 .. Duffield 8
5 -0000 Yum Yum Prince (B), G Lockerbie, 4-9-7 Kelleher 2
6 Brockle Law, C Bell, 3-8-8 .... Carlisle 5 3
7 0000 Dancing Spring, T Barnes, 3-8-8 Buckton 7 1
10 -0000 Kaffir Dance, G Richards, 3-8-8 ..... Lowe 5
11 0-003 Nash Roller, T Robson, 3-8-8 .. A Mercer 9
12 030 Pick a Straw, B Hills, 3-8-8 ...... Cauthen 10
13 0-20 Tofique, C Nelson, 3-8-8 .... — 4
15 Hot Stone, W D Francis, 3-8-5 .. Vaughan 7 3
17 Some Hope, G Richards, 3-8-5 .... Birch 7

11-8 Pick a Straw, 4-1 Wolfe Tone, 5-1 Some Hope, 6-1 Nash Roller, 10-1 Tofique, 12-1 Hot Stone, 16-1 others.

5.15 SCOTTISH RIFLES HANDICAP (£1,963: 1¼m)

1 210-0 Hay Ride (CD), W Guest, 8-10-0 Guest 7 5
2 031-0 My Rajah (D), Denys Smith, 4-9-7 Campbell 5 2
3 0-002 Star Burst (C), W D Francis, 4-9-6 Vaughan 7 1
4 -1243 Winter Sunshine (C,D), P Haslam, 5-9-5 Carlisle 5 4
5 -0004 Viribus, R Hollinshead, 5-9-4 ..... Wigham 3
6 -0000 Rose Charter, W Bentley, 4-8-12 Bleasdale 6

5-2 Winter Sunshine, 7-2 Viribus, 4-1 Star Burst, 6-1 Hay Ride, 6-1 My Rajah, 8-1 Rose Charter.

Hamilton Park selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 King Red. 2.45 Bretton Park. 3.15 Mott the Hoople. 3.45 Karra. 4.15 Super Sunset. 4.45 Pick a Straw. 5.15 Winter Sunshine.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.15 Mott the Hoople. 3.45 Sierra Morena. 4.15 Raffle Prize. 4.45 Wolfe Tone. 5.15 Winter Sunshine.

Nottingham selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.30 Scheming. 3.0 Stewarts Rise. 3.30 Meritous. 4.0 Seamab. 4.30 Crackaway. 5.0 Bright Wire.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Tallishire Homes. 3.0 Migrateur. 3.30 Bold Image. 4.0 Begham Way. 4.30 Palatinate. 5.0 Set n'Match.

Windsor programme

6.45 MARBLE ARCH GUARANTEED STAKES (2-y-o Maidens: £897: 5f)

3 000 Four for Music, P Haslam, 9-0 ...... Jago 18
4 Gale Agency, C Williams, 9-0 .. J Mercer 3
5 Hotmantle, C Benstead, 9-0 .... Tulk 9
6 Keep Smiling, N Callaghan, 9-0 .. P Eddery 1
7 00 Lawers, C Benstead, 9-0 .... Carson 17
8 000 Leakmore, S Matthews, 9-0 .... Salmon 15
11 Over and Over, J Hindley, 9-0 .... Taylor 14
13 Redgrave Graphics, C Lewis, 9-0 .. Sexton 12
17 03 The Screening, H Price, 9-0 ...... Rouse 13
18 004 Town Special, P Ashworth, 9-0 Raymond 11
19 0 Turnberry, D Ringer, 9-0 ...... Mathias 5
21 00 Worlingworth, M Ryan, 9-0 .... Starkey 2
24 Hilal Sovereign, Mrs R Lomax, 8-11 Newnes 3 10
25 00 Lady Auctioneer, R Hannon, 8-11 Wernham 7
26 00 My Blue Heaven, S Matthews, 8-11 .. — 4
27 030 Shared Moment, B Swift, 8-11 .... Thomas 16
29 Webbs Jewel, D Marks, 8-11 .... Young 8

5-2 Shared Moment, 100-30 The Screening, 9-2 Town Special, 6-1 Over and Over, 8-1 Hotmantle, 12-1 Lawers, 14-1 others.

7.10 CHISWICK STAKES (Selling: £771: 1¼m)

3 0200 Roybirdie (B), G Balding, 4-9-2 .. Carson 4
4 2-200 Cyprus Sun, W Musson, 4-9-0 .. Raymond 21
6 0000- Mount Parnassus, M Pipe, 4-9-0 Starkey 20
8 000- Sword Prince, A Jones, 4-9-0 Launchbury 14
10 0000 Kalyana, D Jermy, 4-8-11 ..... Atkinson 5
11 0/00- Quack Shot (B), D Wintle, 4-8-11 Pinoley 10
12 3043 Tune Up, D H Jones, 4-8-11 .... — 15
13 -1000 All In, D Sasse, 3-8-9 .... — 6
14 04-00 I-Ching, D Laing, 3-8-6 .... Curant 16
15 0004- Arnaldo, N Callaghan, 3-8-4 .. P Eddery 7
17 Go-Gem, D Wintle, 3-8-4 ...... McNamee 13
18 0-000 Head of State, P Cole, 3-8-4 ...... Quinn 13
19 00-00 Master's Voice, J Douglas-Home, 3-8-4 Tulk 3
20 0 Paws and Jaws, J Douglas-Home, 3-8-4 Logie 17
21 003-4 Rival, T Marshall, 3-8-4 .... McKay 8
22 0-000 Royal Dragon, M Ryan, 3-8-4 .. Robinson 19
24 00-00 American Dancer (B), P Ashworth, 3-8-1 O'Leary 1
25 0000 Coney, C Wildman, 3-8-1 ...... McGlone 18
26 000-0 Crown Jules, P undell, 3-8-1 ...... Cox 7 11
27 0000 Hotbolos, A Bailey, 3-8-1 .. MacKay 5 9
28 -0000 Sharelle, P Cundell, 3-8-1 ...... Rouse 2

9-4 Tune Up, 4-1 Rival, 5-1 Roybirdie, 15-2 All In, 8-1 Kalyana, 10-1 Arnaldo, 14-1 others.

7.35 MOTORWAY HANDICAP (3-y-o £1,124: 1m 3f)

1 00-11 Ray Charles (CD), G Harwood, 9-13 Starkey 14
2 1-000 Warlly, J Tree, 9-7 .... P Eddery 2
3 1-00 Douschkina, B Hobbs, 9-1 ..... Cochrane 12
5 0-342 Super Service, P Walwyn, 8-9 .. J Mercer 4
6 00-0 St Bride, G Hunter, 8-1 .... Rouse 11
8 3240- Bold Flawless, B Hills, 8-6 .... Street 10
9 00-0 Perma Fina, M Stoute, 8-6 .... Raymond 13
11 -0472 All Moss, P Cole, 8-3 .... Carson 9
12 0-000 Lovelesse, G Balding, 8-3 ..... W Higgins 8
13 1-000 Flying Dreamer, M Blanchard, 8-2 Curant 6
15 0-023 Wally Wombat, J Holt, 8-1 .... Newnes 3 7
16 -2000 Spare the Rod, T Marshall, 8-0 .. McKay 5
17 0000- Mary Browning, D Elsworth, 7-9 .... Fox 15
18 00-00 Future Useson, W Holden, 7-8 .. Ferguson 1
19 004-0 Seymour Lady, N Mitchell, 7-7 .... Hills 7 3

2-1 Ray Charles, 7-2 Douschkina, 5-1 Super Service, 6-1 All Moss, 8-1 Bold Flawless, 12-1 Perma Fina, 14-1 St Bride, 16-1 others.

8.05 PALL MALL STAKES (2-y-o: £1,549: 6f)

3 010 Fair Mount Lad (B), S Matthews, 9-5 Salmon 1
4 1123 Paul's Ivory, J Sutcliffe, 9-5 .. P Eddery 2
5 0241 Plagal, C Britain, 9-5 .... Carson 6
8 112 B.A. Poundstretcher (C), R Hannon, 9-2 Cook 7
11 3130 Mink Coat, P Haslam, 8-13 ...... B Jahoo 3
14 00 Divine Madness, R Armstrong, 8-11 .. Tulk 10
17 001 Hearty Hunter (D), J Sutcliffe, 8-11 .. — 4
20 0 Spaced, R Armstrong, 8-11 .... Cauthen 9
23 0 Turl, B Swift, 8-11 .... Thomas 5
33 1 Miss Posy (D), J Douglas-Home, 8-8 Raymond 8

Evens Plagal, 100-30 Paul's Ivory, 9-2 B.A. Poundstretcher, 8-1 Fair Mount Lad, 14-1 Miss Posy, 16-1 others.

8.35 HEATHROW HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,435: 6f)

4 22-02 Pencil Point, P Haslam, 9-2 .... Jago 4
5 2-010 Fandangle (D), J Tree, 9-0 .... P Eddery 6
6 -2130 Blacker (D), G Hunter, 8-13 .... J Mercer 16
7 221 Thai King (D), W Hastings-Bass, 8-12 Starkey 17
8 4-220 Dragonist, J Bethell, 8-12 .... Johnson 8
9 0222 Dead Strait (D), R Smyth, 8-10 .. Raymond 2
10 00-00 Shalwa, G Huffer, 8-10 .... Miller 11
12 2241 Dewberry (D), C Nelson, 8-6 .... Cauthen 5
14 4124 Everybody's Friend (D), N Callaghan, 8-5 — 10
17 0342 Sitex, M Bolton, 8-4 .... Newnes 3 6
18 2040- Tamdown Flyer, W O'Gorman, 8-3 .. Ives 15
21 000 Darring Prince, B Swift, 8-1 .... Thomas 7
22 -0044 Patas Blancas, G Lewis, 7-12 .. Carson 9
23 00-01 Chilston, T Marshall, 7-10 ...... McKay 13
24 0000 Wyn Mihuv (D), R Hannon, 7-7 McGlone 8 13
25 0-000 Batik (B), D Sasse, 7-7 .... — 14

5-1 Dead Strait, 6-1 Thai King, 7-1 Dewberry, 16-2 Pencil Point, 9-1 Everybody's Friend, 10-1 Patas Blancas, 12-1 Fandangle, 14-1 Chilston and Blacker, 16-1 Shalwa, 20-1 others.

9.05 KNIGHTSBRIDGE GUARANTEED STAKES (£1,035: 1½m)

1 Beacon Rambler, M Scudamore, 7-9-4 Rogers 12
3 0- Capvista, J Spearing, 6-9-4 .... Robinson 10
5 0 Just Del, I Dudgeon, 4-9-4 .... Cochrane 14
6 Lebanons Pride, M Eckley, 6-9-4 .. O'Hagan 11
9 2-211 Danilfar (CD), J Tree, 3-9-3 .. P Eddery 9
11 00-0 Firm Conviction (B), T Hallett, 4-9-1 Keightley 7 2
13 0400- Gema Ross, M McCourt, 4-9-1 .. Johnson 15
13 -0/00 Gipsy Singer (B), J Bridger, 6-9-1 .. — 5
14 0400- Monday Night, N Mitchell, 5-9-1 .. Miller 17
15 Polly Perkins, G H Price, 7-9-1 McNamee 15
16 -0101 Fiesta Fun, P Cole, 3-9-0 .... Carson 7
20 0130 Same Date, S Mellor, 3-9-0 .... Weaver 16
21 00 Banknote, P Walwyn, 3-8-8 .... J Mercer 12
24 00-4 Green Dawn, B Hills, 3-8-8 .... Cauthen 3
26 00 Leonidas, R Houghton, 3-8-8 ...... Curant 4
31 00 Tibullus (B), M Bolton, 3-8-8 .. Mathias 8
33 0 Aberoyale, M Bolton, 3-8-5 .. Newnes 3 1
34 Pine Gypsy, D Gandolfo, 3-8-5 .. Howe 5 6

9-4 Fiesta Fun, 11-4 Danilfar, 8-1 Green Dawn, 10-1 Same Date, 12-1 Banknote, Leonidas, 16-1 Gema Ross, 20-1 others.

Windsor selections

By Our Racing Staff

6.45 Tender Trader. 7.10 Tune Up. 7.35 Ray Charles. 8.5 Plagal. 8.35 Fandangle. 9.5 Fiesta Fun.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.45 Keep Smiling. 7.10 Arnaldo. 7.35 Douschkina. 8.5 Plagal. 8.35 Thai King.

Equestrianism

Pyrah adds Aachen title to list

From Pamela Macgregor-Morris
Aachen, June 28

Malcolm Pyrah, who already holds the Rome and Dublin grands prix, added the toughest one of all, the £3,000 Aachen title, to his tally on Thomas Hunnable's Towerlands Anglezarke today. Two days ago they jumped two clear rounds in the winning British team for the Nations Cup. Now they pulled off four more, in wet and slippery going, beating the Frenchman, Frederic Cottier, on Flambeau, and a world class field, none of the rest achieving a fourth clear round. Afterwards, Pyrah was his usual impassive, thoroughly British, modest self, thanking well-wishers courteously but clearly anxious to get out of the limelight as soon as was decently possible.

Sixteen horses from a field of 30 went clear initially, the first being the defending champion, Liz Edgar, the only woman to have won this grand prix, and Forever. In the second round Forever nudged a pole from the third parallel, and there were seven other departures—Johan Heins, with Larramy (Netherlands), Wieslaw Hartman with Norton (Poland), Alfonso Segovia with Agammemnon (Spain), Thomas Fruhmann with Donau (Austria), Thomas Fuchs with Tullis Lass (Switzerland), Captain Gerry Mullins with Rockbarton (Ireland), and Norbert Koof with Fire (West Germany).

Only Paul Darragh's Carroll's Young Diamond dropped out at the first barrage. Five remained in the hunt to go against the clock, and Cottier set the standard for France, clear in 47sec. But Pyrah and Anglezarke cut the time to 45.8sec and although Paul Schockemöhle was 1.3sec faster on Deister, he lost his accuracy and hooked his horse into the double, to finish third.

GRAND PRIX: 1, M Pyrah's Towerlands Anglezarke; 2, Cottier's Flambeau (France); 3, P Schockmöhle's Deister (WG); 4, P Luther's Livius (WG); 5, U Meyer's Bexten (WG).

CASINO PRIZE: 1, G Wiltfang (WG), on Roman and P Luther (WG), on Pedro, both 4 pen pts in third jump-off; seven riders shared third place, all 4pts in second jump-off.

DRESSAGE: Individual: 1, U Schulten-Baumer (WG), Slibovitz, 1,752pts; 2, G Grillo (WG), Galapagos, 1,705; 3, R Klimke (WG), Ahlerich, 1,653. Team: 1, WG, 5,090; 2, Denmark, 4,622; 3, GB, 4,483.

JUMPING EVENT: 1, B Candrian (Switzerland), That's It, 32pts/63.3 sec; 2, G Mullins (Ireland), Inis Moor, 20/63; 3, G Bertrand de Balanda (France), Croquette, 20/65.6; 5, Mrs E Edgar (GB), Everest Makedo, 30/67.1.

Polo

Maple Leafs are taken to the last close finish

By John Watson

Following a week notable for close-fought battles the Warwickshire Cup sponsored by Charles Heidsieck was completed on the Ivy Lodge Ground at Cirencester Park yesterday when Maple Leafs beat Southfields 7-6. It was an unusually clean and fluent encounter between two exceptionally well-mounted teams. The Maple Leafs, nearly all from Galen Weston's string of 40 Anglo-Argentines and five New Zealanders, having a slight edge.

As Southfield's back and two, Charles Beresford and Martine Zubia, recently had their handicaps raised to four and six respectively, they were playing off a team aggregate of 20 against the Maple Leafs' 22. Thus they began with a two-goal lead, which Zubia increased to three in the first chukka. But with Alberdi putting the ball between his own flags and the all-England eight-goal player, Howard Hipwood, scoring two good goals and the Welsh Guards Major, Reddy Watt, another one, the Maple Leafs led 4-3 at treading in time.

Southfield's organized play still enabled them to creep back into a 6-4 lead by the end of the fifth chukka.

Maple Leafs regained the advantage in the last chukka, McKenzie scoring twice and Hipwood once to capture the cup. Pichincha, ridden by Juan Jose Alberdi, won the trophy for the best pony in the match which was hardly over when Reddy Watt boarded a helicopter for Windsor, where he was due to captain his regiment against the Queen's Royal Irish Hussars

The renovated enclosures and stands remained packed for the evening's Bathurst Cup final in which the Horswells' team, Sladmore overcame the Vestey's Foxcote 7—5.

MAPLE LEAFS: 1, G Weston (2); 2, S McKenzie (7); 3, H Hipwood (8); Back, R Watt (5).
SOUTHFIELD: 1, D Yeoman (3); 2, M Zubia (6); 3, J J Alberdi (7); Back, Lord C Beresford (4).
FOXCOTE: 1, P Brant (2); 2, B Gutierrez (6); 3, E Moore (10); Back, M Vestey (4).
SLADMORE: 1, E Horswell (3); 2, A Pieres (7); 3, J Horswell (6); Back, R Ferguson (5).

continued on page 11

Recruitment Opportunities

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT 3% ETERNAL DEBT 1902

In accordance with the Law of 14th May 1902 and the Decree of the 9th August of the same year the Sinking Fund instalments due 1st July 1981 have been effected by the Junta do Credito Publico in Lisbon as follows:—

1st Series Bonds

Purchases in the market consisted of 7 bonds of £20.00 and 6 bonds of £100.00 each, having a total value of £740.00. The Balance of the instalment was made up by the drawing in Lisbon of 850 bonds of £20.00 each and 290 bonds of £100.00 each, having a total value of £46,000.00.

2nd Series Bonds

Purchases in the market consisted of £19.18s.-d. each, totalling £238.16s.-d. (Decimal equivalent £238.80). The balance of the instalment was made up by the drawing in Lisbon of 225 bonds of £19.18s.-d. each and 5 bonds of £99.10s.-d. each, having a total value of £4,975.-s.-d. (Decimal equivalent £4,975.00).

3rd Series Bonds

The following bonds were drawn in Lisbon.

A total of 3,075 interest bearing bonds of £19.18s.-d. each and 740 interest bearing bonds of £99.10s.-d. each having a total value of £134,822.10s.-d. (Decimal equivalent £134,822.50) have been drawn. An equal number of non-interest bearing bonds of £6.12s.8d and £33.3s.4d. respectively, with identical definitive numbers having a total value of £44,940.16s.8d. (Decimal equivalent £44,940.83) were also drawn.

The afore-mentioned drawn bonds are repayable at par from 1st July 1981 to 30th June 1986 and those stamped by the Portuguese Financial Delegate for payment in sterling may be presented for repayment at the Securities Department Counter of BARING BROTHERS & CO. Limited, 88 Leadenhall Street, London, EC3A 3DT, where lists of the numbers of the bonds and lodgement listing forms for the drawn bonds may be obtained.

CITY OF LIMA
(The Honourable Provincial Council of Lima)

5% First Mortgage Bonds 1911

Lloyds Bank International Limited, 40-66 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4EL, announce that coupons due 1st July 1981 of the City of Lima (The Honourable Provincial Council of Lima) 5% First Mortgage Bonds 1911, may be lodged for payment, but must be left an appropriate period for examination. Coupons will not be accepted through the post.

TRANSFER BOOKS

MANSFIELD BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books and Members' Register of the Ordinary Shares will be closed from 23rd July, 1981 to 5th August, 1981, both dates inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the Dividend Warrants, and that during that time no transfers of Shares can be recorded.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the matter of BRISTOL DIECASTING COMPANY Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 30th day of July, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Leonard Cyril Curtis, FCA, of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1981.

L. C. CURTIS,
B. J. WARD,
Liquidators.

In the Matter of RECORDER & SECURITY INKS LIMITED and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 5th day of August, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Keith David Goodman, FCA, of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such *time and place as shall be specified* in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1981.

K. D. GOODMAN,
Liquidator.

No. 001446 of 1981
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE CHANCERY DIVISION. GROUP A IN THE MATTER of CORONET INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES LIMITED and IN THE MATTER of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 15th June, 1981 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £350,000 to £292,950 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above statute were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 19th day of June, 1981.

The amount by which the issued capital of the said Company was reduced has been applied in paying up in full shares of the said Company to a like amount.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1981.

ALLEN & OVERY,
9 Cheapside,
London EC2V 6AD
Solicitors for the above-named Company

Re: DON BRICKS LIMITED and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ on Thursday, the 9th of July, 1981, at 2.30 in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1981.

PHILIP NATHAN GORDON NAPIER
Director

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Birmingham

FACULTY OF ARTS

CHAIR OF GREEK

IN THE SCHOOL OF HELLENIC AND ROMAN STUDIES

Applications are invited for the Chair of Greek in the School of Hellenic and Roman Studies, which will become vacant from 1 October 1981 on the retirement of Professor R. F. Willetts.

Salary in the professorial range, plus superannuation.

Further particulars available from the Registrar, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham, B15 2TT, to whom applications (12 copies: 1 from overseas applicants) should be sent by 24 September 1981.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

The University of Hull

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE

POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP

Applications are invited for a Research Assistantship in the Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture to work with Professor W. D. Morris on an investigation of the Effect of Rotation on Heat Transfer and Flow Resistance in Cooling Systems Designed for Rotating Components. The post which is tenable for three years is funded by the Science Research Council. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in on-line processing of experimental data in the general area of Thermo-Fluid Mechanics together with knowledge of modern computational methods in Fluid Mechanics.

Salary scale: Range 1A for Research and Analogous Staff £6,070-£10,575 per annum. Applications giving details of age, qualifications and experience, plus the names of two referees, should be sent to Professor W D Morris, Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture, The University of Hull, Hull, HU6 7RX.

The University of Auckland

New Zealand
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY—SENIOR LECTURESHIPS (2)

Candidates must hold a medical qualification registrable in New Zealand and should be Members of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists or have an equivalent postgraduate qualification. They should also have experience in teaching and research, and it will be an advantage if they have additional skills in a special interest area in modern Obstetrics and Gynaecology. Duties will include clinical services within the National Women's and/or Middlemore hospitals depending on the specific interest and skills of the appointees, and the service needs of the hospitals. Commencing salaries will be established according to qualifications and experience within the scale for medically qualified Senior Lecturers: NZ$30,650 x 7 annual increments — $38,541 per annum. Senior Lecturers may be paid an appropriate allowance for clinical responsibilities within a range of 1 per cent to 12 per cent of current salary. Conditions of Appointment and Method of Applications are available from the Assistant Registrar (Academic Appointments), University of Auckland, or from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. Applications, in accordance with "Method of Application", should be forwarded as soon as possible but not later than 21 August 1981.

The University of Leeds

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for two posts of LECTURER available from 1 October 1981 for fixed periods of up to two years. The Department wishes particularly to build on its strength in the digital, communications, power electronic and instrumentation areas. Candidates with recent industrial experience, if possible, including project management, will be specially welcome. The successful candidates will be free either to initiate his/her own research or to contribute to existing programmes.

Salary on the scale for lecturers: £6,070-£12,860 according to age, qualifications and experience.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor P. J. Lawrenson, Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT (telephone Leeds (0532) 31751 ext. 382).

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 66/13/A. Closing date for applications 16 July 1981.

Public and Educational Appointments

AUCHI POLYTECHNIC, AUCHI
BENDEL STATE NIGERIA
TEACHING STAFF VACANCIES

Auchi Polytechnic is a tertiary level Technological Institution owned by the Bendel State Government and awards National and Higher National Diplomas under a two-tier system equivalent to British O.N.D. and H.N.D.

The Polytechnic is currently undertaking an ambitious expansion programme including re-equipping of laboratories and new teaching facilities.

Vacancies exist in the following areas of specialisation:—

(a) SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING:
Production Engineering, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration, Building Services, Thermo-fluids, Material Science.
Telecommunications/Computer Technology/Electrical Power/Machine/Instrumentation/Electronics/Control System Engineering.
Structural Engineering/Building Technology/Transportation and Highways Engineering/Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering/Hydraulics and Hydrology.
Plastics/Rubber Technology/Chemical Engineering.

(b) SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES:
Quantity Surveying, Construction, Estimating, Geodesy, Estate Management, Civil and Urban Design.

(c) SCHOOL OF VOCATIONAL TEACHER EDUCATION:
Electricity, Electronics, Metalwork, Technical, Woodwork.
Management, Business Methods, Economics, Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand.
Ceramics, Fibre Craft, Painting, Sculpture, Textile Design, Ceramics.
Foundations of Education.

(d) SCHOOL OF BUSINESS STUDIES:
Marketing courses and Management Courses.

POSTS AVAILABLE:

		Teaching experience	Salary
1.	Senior Principal Lecturer	Min. 12 years	N10,296-N11,328
2.	Principal Lecturer	Min. 10 years	N9,168-N10,128
3.	Senior Lecturer	Min. 8 years	N8,064- N9,024
4.	Lecturer I	Min. 6 years	N7,404- N8,052
5.	Lecturer II	Min. 4 years	N5,760- N6,732
6.	Lecturer III	Min. 2 years	N4,668- N5,640

Conversion as at current exchange rate sterling to Naira approximately 1.27.

QUALIFICATIONS:
A good honours degree or equivalent professional qualification in the relevant fields together with post-qualification teaching and extensive Industrial/Research experience of varying length at the Master's or Doctorate level in the relevant field will be an advantage.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:
Appointments either on contract (for expatriates) or pensionable for Nigerians. Contract appointments are for 2 years and attract a contract addition of 10% of basic salary and 15% contract gratuity in lieu of pension benefits payable at expiry of contract.

Fringe benefits include, part-furnished accommodation at a rental not exceeding 7% of basic salary or N300.00 per annum whichever is lower. Free medical care and free passages for appointees and family (wife and up to 3 children under 18 years of age).

METHOD OF APPLICATION:
Candidates are requested to submit eight (Typewritten) copies of their applications and curriculum vitae to: The Director, NUC London Bureau, Queen's House, 180 Tottenham Court Road, London W.1.

Candidates are advised to request their referees to forward references on them under confidential cover to the above address not later than 17th July, 1981.

Date of Interview: 27th to 31st July, 1981. Short-listed applications will be acknowledged.

REGISTRAR

BURSAR
PARSONS MEAD

The present Bursar of this independent G.B.G.S.A. girls' school is retiring at the end of April 1982. The Governors wish to appoint a successor.

The school has about 450 pupils including about 50 boarders.

The post is non-resident. The salary is based on that of Senior Teacher, Burnham Scale.

For further particulars applications should be sent as soon as possible to the Clerk to the Governors, Parsons Mead, Ottways Lane, Ashtead, Surrey KT21 2PE.

HEADSHIP OF ST MARTINS SCHOOL
Northwood—Middlesex

In view of the retirement of Mr J. M. A. Lumsden, M.A., well qualified and experienced graduates are invited to apply for the Headship of St. Martins School, Northwood, Middlesex. The successful applicant will be asked to take Office in September 1982. If the successful applicant is a married man it is hoped that his wife will be actively involved in the School and she will be remunerated for her services.

St Martins is a preparatory school, in membership with the *I.A.P.S.*, of about 200 day boys and 40 boarders, between the ages of 7 and 13, and has recently established a pre-preparatory department of about 60 boys between the ages of 5 and 7.

The starting salary will be by arrangement.

The appointment will be subject to a satisfactory medical examination.

Further particulars may be obtained from the secretary of St Martins School to whom applications may be made by letter together with curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees.

The closing date is Saturday 18th July 1981.

University of York

CENTRE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICAN STUDIES

The University of York hopes soon to be in a position to appoint a Senior Economist, funded by a grant from the Leverhulme Trust, to undertake a three year investigation of the current condition and future prospects of the economy of Zimbabwe. The appointment will be on Range III of the Research and Analogous scale £12,305-£15,410, and the project will start on 1st October 1981 or 1st January 1982. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar. These will include an outline of the project as at present envisaged by the Centre for Southern African Studies in the University, where the Research Fellow will be based and includes provision for six months in Zimbabwe. The final version of the project will be worked out by the Centre in conjunction with the candidate whose appointment will be recommended to the Leverhulme Trust. Six copies of the application naming three referees should be sent by 24 July 1981 to the Registrar, University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD. Please quote reference number 1/7094.

The Queen's University of Belfast

CHAIR OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the Chair of Chemical Engineering. The salary attached to the appointment is £17,676 per annum with contributory pension rights under FSSU or USS. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland. Closing date: 18 September 1981. (Please quote Ref. 81/T).

Director of Education
£22,305-£23,709 p.a.

The above post will become vacant in September 1981.

Proven managerial experience and appropriate qualifications are essential prerequisites.

Application forms will not be issued, but further details are available on request from the Clerk of the County Council & Chief Executive at the address below (Telephone Nottingham (0602) 863366 ext. 3881).

Applications in writing (envelopes marked 'Confidential' and endorsed 'Appointment of Director of Education') should be sent to the Clerk of the County Council & Chief Executive at County Hall by 17 July 1981. Please quote ref 123.



Nottinghamshire County Council
County Hall West Bridgford
Nottingham NG2 7QP

CRANLEIGH SCHOOL
CHAPLAIN

Required in January 1982. Accommodation available for either bachelor or married man. Enquiries and applications (including curriculum vitae) to the Headmaster, Cranleigh School, Surrey. Tel.: Cranleigh 3997.

The University of Leeds
DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in the above Department, available from 1 October 1981 for a fixed period of up to two years.

Salary on the Academic salary scale £6,070-£12,860, according to age, qualifications and experience.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor Charles D Drake (tel: 0532 31751 ext 6340).

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 41/11. Closing date for applications 21 July 1981.

University of Durham

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST (BOTANICAL)

Applications are invited for the post of ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST (BOTANICAL) in the Biology Laboratory of the Department of Archaeology. The appointment will be for a period of three years years from 1 October, 1981. Salary will be on the scale £5,285-£9,335 per annum with superannuation benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, to whom applications (3 copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 24 July, 1981.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

A person with excellent management and personnel skills is required by a major U.S. University, expanding its offerings in England. Responsibilities will include co-ordinating administrators and academic services related to faculty and student activities. Ideal candidate will hold Baccalaureat or Masters Degree from U.S. University.

Salary approx. £6,200 plus benefits.

Please telephone 01-486 5163

University of Durham

LECTURESHIP IN GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Quantitative Geography with experience in data processing by computer. Interests in automated cartography, mathematical modelling or geographical information systems would be an advantage.

Salary on the scale £6,070-£12,860 per annum plus superannuation.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, to whom applications (3 copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 10 July, 1981.

The University of Hull
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PHYSICS

POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP
LASER/GAS DISCHARGE PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in the Department of Applied Physics. The post is tenable for a period of two years and is in connection with an experimental programme on gas lasers. A Ph.D. in Physics, Electrical Engineering or a related area is required and previous experience in experimental laser physics or gas discharges would be an advantage.

Salary will be on the scale £6,070-£10,575 per annum plus USS benefits.

Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names *of three referees*, should be sent by 31 July, 1981 to Dr D. R. Hall, Department of Applied Physics, University of Hull, Hull, HU6 7RX. Late applications from overseas candidates will be considered.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Temporary Lectureships in Education

(i) Teaching of English as a Foreign Language

Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates for a two-year temporary Lectureship in the Teaching of English as a Foreign Language. The Lecturer will have special responsibilities for the teaching to Diploma level, of Saudi Arabian teachers of English who will be undertaking a two-year full-time course at the School of Education.

Starting date 1 October 1981, or as soon afterwards as possible.

(ii) In-Service Education of Teachers (School Organisation and Management)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates for a three-year temporary Lectureship in the newly established Centre for Evaluation & Development in Teacher Education within the School of Education. The appointment will run from 1 September 1981 or as soon afterwards as possible. The Centre, under the direction of Dr Pat Ashton, has been funded by the Department of Education & Science to develop the work of the IT-INSET Project which promoted and evaluated a school-focused pattern of combined initial and in-service training. The duties of the Lecturer will be to maintain the progress of the project through consultancy, and to promote its dissemination and evaluation. Candidates should have a range of teaching experience, including involvement in in-service education, and the ability to contribute to the specialist fields of School Organisation and Management will be an advantage.

Salaries on Scale £6,070 to £12,860.

Application forms and further details can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH, to whom completed forms should be returned by 17 July 1981.

WEST YORKSHIRE METROPOLITAN COUNTY COUNCIL

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION

£18,159 - £19,215

Candidates should have wide experience of Local Government and extensive managerial experience. Whilst a knowledge of the law, particularly in relation to its application to Local Government, would be advantageous, no specific professional qualification is required.

Further information may be obtained from Mr Ansbro on Wakefield 67111, Ext. 2201.

Application forms may be obtained from the Department of Manpower Services, Raines House, Denby Dale Road, Wakefield, WF1 1HN to be returned by Tuesday 14th July, 1981.

UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE
INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

In the Institute of Public Administration and Management, Applications are invited for two posts of

SENIOR LECTURER
LECTURER IN ACCOUNTANCY/FINANCE

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Commercial Property by Baron Phillips

Civil Service loses office block to the market

Government moves to trim the Civil Service advanced a step further this week as agents Hillier Parker May & Rowden begin to dispose of the state's remaining leasehold interest in the office block occupied by the Property Services Agency near Waterloo Station on London's South Bank.

The PSA has held the lease of the 12-storey Becket House since the block was completed in 1974 by the St Thomas's Hospital Trust. The agents are asking for a premium of £750,000 to assign the remaining 33-year lease covering a total of 146,000 sq ft area.

Becket House was originally taken on a 40-year lease with five-yearly rent reviews. There is a further three years to run on the existing review pattern at a current rent of about £11.30 a sq ft.

Current rents in the area, according to Hillier Parker, are around the £12 a sq ft mark which means the agents are asking for quite a high premium on what is not much of a discount to market rents. Any prospective tenant must bank on a sharp increase in rents in the area to see any benefit from the asking premium. But the agents are quite optimistic.

The disposal of Becket House could well be the first of many similar blocks coming on to the market. The Department of the Environment says the disposal of the air-conditioned block is a result of staff cuts and dispersal of work from London.

The PSA says that further contraction of the Government's central London offices can be expected with more reductions in the Civil Service and decentralization of work.

Office blocks which are likely to fall under the Government's axe will be those on which high rents are paid. The PSA prides itself on the fact that much of its central London office accommodation is on extremely low rents. In fact rents as low as £2 a sq ft are not uncommon. But modern office accommodation, such as Becket House, is more likely to be the target of stringent Goverment economies because rents close to the market level are being paid for them.

Another major Government building to be released to the market is the 61,000 sq ft Apex Tower, New Malden. It is being handled by Chestertons.

Plans announced last week for extending rail communications to London's docklands area bring the area into sharp focus once more. It is believed a much needed rail service could be operating within four years which would lift property values and inject development confidence into the area.

The Greater London Council may well have sighed with relief when the transport plans were unveiled. The GLC is reported to be encountering some difficulties in disposing of a prime docklands site with river frontage.

About two months ago the council announced it was tendering for sale a five-acre site known as the Free Trade Wharf. Prospective purchasers were given seven days to formulate and submit their bids. Unfortunately the successful bidder was unable to complete and the unsuccessful parties were asked to re-submit offers. They were given two working days and a weekend to do so.

Despite the apparent speed with which the GLC wanted to dispose of the Free Trade Wharf it has not succeeded so far. This is particularly disappointing to the council as the site, in docklands terms, is in a prime position.



Town & City has started refurbishing and marketing 100,000 sq ft of office space on the edge of the City. The building is now called Cityside and will be released in two phases; the first section will offer 45,600 sq ft in Alder Street, London E1 and the second phase covers 55,780 sq ft on Mulberry Street.

The site was acquired some years ago by the council from the MEPC group at a reported £1m. It was intended to develop the wharf into the new City Polytechnic, a plan which failed to materialize. Although no figure has been announced by the GLC it is believed to be hoping to sell the site for a sum similar to that which it paid originally.

Perched on the river midway between the fashionable Wapping High Street and Limehouse the site has tremendous potential for either residential or industrial use. It is not uncommon for flats with a view of the river to change hands for £250,000.

At the same time Capital & Counties is hoping to start moving on one of its docklands sites at Wapping Wall next year. Development will commence, initially, on a stretch of cleared land to the north of Wapping Wall mainly for residential purposes. The other site, for which no planning consent exists at present, is expected to be a mixed residential, commercial and industrial development.

Town & City which owns a stretch of fine warehouses at Butlers Wharf, close to Tower Bridge, continues to encounter planning difficulties. The group has already disposed of the Concordia warehouse, on an adjacent site, which is being developed into 57 flats, studio workshops and a restaurant by Mr Andrew Wadsworth. This is expected to be completed by Christmas 1982.

In Covent Garden the MEPC has finally topped out its 190,000 sq ft Long Acre office building. Developed amid much protest from local action groups, Jones Lang Wootton is the sole letting agent and is looking for a rent of £3.85m. This is equal to £20 a sq ft for the £46m block funded by the Legal & General.

Commercial Properties and Services to the Business World

(continued on pages 9, 23)

(continued on page 22)

Old trouper Denis battles on beside the seaside

Frank Johnson

One of the many pleasures of the seaside conference round is that the visitor sometimes chances of an evening, on pier or winter garden, on entertainers from another age, another world. Liberal Party assemblies and the smaller union conferences, because held in a wide range of resorts, have provided the present observer with the happiest of such discoveries over the years. Elsie and Doris Waters! Semprini! Max Jaffa! Jeremy Thorpe! Only a native caution prevents one from claiming to have caught up with Pavlova in Paignton, Caruso in Cleethorpes.

Contemporaneous with the steelmen's conference at Bournemouth the other day, the light tenor of Mr John Hanson was still chirruping on and on about being only a strolling vagabond and similar predicaments. And in recent days, in Bournemouth, Brighton and Bridlington, the visitor could enjoy Mr Denis Healey.

Mr Healey is that rarity among politicians: a clever man who, in front of an audience, pretends to be an average man. Most politicians are very average men who, in front of audiences, pretend to be very clever.

He is one of the very last of our important politicians to be the beneficiary of a pre-1939 elitist education: classics as degree subject, knowledge of German and Italian as well as French; ignorance of economics; a general command of mandarin culture. Though of a different social background, the late Richard Crossman was similar.

This does not mean that we should accept the tale, which Mr Healey himself sometimes puts about, that he is really a sensitive soul who would like to have been an art historian. He is power-crazed all right; otherwise he would *be* an art historian. It is simply to suggest that he is a more civilized man than his contemporaries. For, by the time Mr Healey was at Oxford in the 1930s, Greats was already beginning to be overtaken by the swottish, charlatan-prone Modern Greats (Philosophy, Politics and Economics) as the favoured degree of aspirant politicians, the fallacy being that these were the subjects which helped towards an understanding of the modern world. Sir Harold Wilson was the first PPE swot to become Prime Minister.

When he became Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer in the early 1970s, after a political lifetime in foreign affairs and defence, Mr Healey clearly knew next to nothing about economics. He would arrive at the dispatch box festooned with cuttings from the *Financial Times*. But within a few weeks he had mastered the patter. Nowadays you could not tell the difference between him and a PPE type. Yet, unlike them, he can also do the Renaissance Man turn.

On the train to Bridlington, I had been reading for the first time, on the advice of a German friend, a translation of *Conversations with Goethe*, by Eckermann, who seems to have been a sort of superior, Teutonic Kenneth Harris.

Asked by Mr Healey to explain what I was doing following him all the way to Bridlington, I explained "I'm your Boswell, or your Eckermann," hoping he would inquire, of the latter, "who?" But he caught the allusion. How irritating! One could comfort oneself with the suspicion that, like most politicians, he would have assumed one was referring to Haldeman or Ehrlichman.

But no, Healey the aesthete or man of parts is probably no pose or fraud. That makes even more remarkable the extraordinarily banal and demotic oratorical style which he affects—heightened by the fact that all these knockabout commonplaces issue from someone who looks like an old stereotyped *Punch* cartoon of an Irish navvy.

His punch-lines and rhetorical flourishes date from the saloon bar or playground of a couple of decades ago. "Put that in your pipe and smoke it," *he will demand of some* heckler at whom he has just hurled a few statistics about growth rates under the last Labour Government. "Not a sausage," he will exclaim after explaining that the Tories are not building any council houses. Healey: Renaissance Man as Buffoon. That is the theme on which his future biographers will build.

He arrived cheerily in the Bridlington pub where he was to address a fringe meeting during the conference of health service workers (COHSE). As he passed through, a middle-aged couple asked each other who was that man who looked vaguely familiar. Believing it necessary at all times to save our politicians from the sin of pride, and remembering all those veteran performers who turn up at the seaside, I assured them with great confidence: "It's Joseph Locke" (the burly, noisy Irishman who, in flapping bib and tucker, was always having to say Goodbye because he was off to join the Foreign Legion) the couple seemed perfectly satisfied with this piece of information. They remembered Mr Locke warmly. Perhaps they would not have felt the same about Mr Healey).

One followed Healey/Locke into the meeting room. There was no one there. "They forgot to give out the leaflets", he explained. We waited. Three members of COHSE arrived. "I'll just nip out and see if I can see anybody", Mr Healey said. Mr Edward Heath, in a similar situation, might by now have sacked someone, if only some barman whose sacking was not in his power. But Mr Healey, as they say in the North, has "no side". Eventually rather a large audience drifted in.

Mr Healey's speech was un-cerebral in tone even by his standards of delivery. Presumably he saves any nuances for all that art history at weekends. But there was another reason. He likes a rough house. A group of young delegates in jeans, badges and T-shirts, Bennvoters to a person, started to heckle him. He relished it. Suddenly the entire split in the Labour movement was before us in microcosm, in a low-ceilinged bar in Bridlington.

Drawing by Richard Wilson

He talked of the Labour Government and housing. They changed the subject to unemployment. He changed to unemployment. They switched to housing. He said the economy did well under Labour in 1978. One of them said that all economies had done well in 1978. They detested him.

He, being the product of a culture which does not place supreme importance on mere politics, was just genially argumentative towards them. A middle-aged loyalist asked why the press concentrated on Labour's split. Mr Healey said the press did not print Labour's actual policies. "Not a sausage."

A heckler shouted something about fascism in Ireland. Mr Healey said: "I'm an Irishman". Someone muttered "rubbish". Labour was even split on whether Mr Healey is Irish.

EEC budget reform

Will Britain still come out a loser?

Today the EEC prime ministers and President Mitterrand, begin negotiations about the reform of the European budget which will have a decisive bearing both on the future of Europe and on Britain's relations with the Community.

If Mrs Thatcher can pull off a satisfactory deal—ensuring that Britain cannot again find herself a substantial net contributor to the budget, and achieving a more cost-effective Common Agriculture Policy—then much of the heat will be taken out of the continuing European debate in Britain.

If she does not succeed—if Britain perhaps finds herself heading for a net contribution of £1.5m in 1983, and if the CAP shows itself unable to be reformed—then all bets must be off about our membership of the Community.

Similarly, for Europe these negotiations may, by reforming them, consolidate the Community's established policies—the EEC, the CAP, "own resources"—and bring about further progress in European integration. Or they may issue in such disarray—the CAP "re-nationalized", national financial contributions in effect replacing "own resources"—that the future of the EEC itself may be called into question.

The starting point for the debate, which will begin in earnest in September, will be the proposals put forward last week by the commission. These reflect a strategic choice of a cautious and defensive approach which takes care of the "British problem", but by continuing exceptional arrangements for Britain rather than by generalized arrangements.

The commission's analysis assumes that the CAP is likely for some time to remain the community's main spending policy. It recognizes two problems: defects in the agricultural policy itself, leading to waste; and perverse distributive effects in the budget, especially affecting Britain, caused by the way in which differences in the size of the farming industries in the various countries produce differences in the amount of community spending in each member state.

Thus the commission proposes a comprehensive reform of the CAP so as to free resources for other policies. And to safeguard the British position while this is being done, it proposes to make refunds to Britain based on a key relating each member's share of community GDP to its share of EEC farm spending.

As a statement of intentions on CAP reform there is much to be commended in the commission's proposals. Cutting off the hitherto open-ended commitment to intervene to buy up surpluses would reduce overproduction and cut the enormous budgetary costs for storage and disposal. Reducing community price-levels towards the world market rates would also cut the *economic* costs of the CAP in terms of the resources at present misallocated to agriculture by artificially high prices.

But unless and until these radical changes in the CAP come into effect, and the EEC's non-farming "structural" policies expand to use the resources thus set free, a heavy weight must fall upon the proposed refund mechanisms for Britain. Is it not in Britain's interest to find solutions which leave her less exposed?

Britain would suffer—is already suffering—from being the privileged beneficiary of exceptional arrangements. One aspect of this concerns the amount of the refunds. So long as this has to be fixed in a nine to one negotiation the amount is likely to be unsatisfactory: although Britain is, along with Italy, Ireland and Greece, one of the four less prosperous countries, she is, and is likely to remain, a net contributor even after the refunds are made.

Then there are the political strings. The May 30 concessions were linked to undertakings by Britain on the farm price negotiations, on lamb, and on fish. Earlier this year there was serious bad blood between Britain and West Germany over our alleged failure to honour our side of the bargain on fish. In future years a link might be made, for example, to British concessions on oil.

So it would be very much to Britain's advantage to see her budget problem resolved by general measures applying to all members, not to herself alone.

This should strengthen the Government's resolve in the task—which it ought to find congenial—of reforming the CAP so as to reduce its costs, both budgetary and economic.

Less congenial, it must involve a much more imaginative and vigorous approach by the British government to the possibilities for more community spending on non-farm "structural" policies—an approach which requires transfers of responsibility to Brussels if public expenditure overall is not to be increased.

The right way forward is surely to recognize that a deliberately progressive budget—which would solve that problem through "structural" policies and generally applicable redistributive arrangements—represents a new stage in European economic integration which Britain should actively seek to promote. And this in turn means recognizing the link between such systematic resource-transfers and participation in share economic instruments and disciplines—for example, most topically, in respect of exchange-rate policy. A fundamental incoherence shows when, in the same fortnight, the Chancellor calls for a redistribution European budget dedicated to "convergence" and the Financial Secretary indicates that, for reasons of doctrine, Britain cannot fully participate in the European Monetary System.

In fact, alas, Britain is adding to her special position on the budget a special position on European economic integration through the EMS. And, as Lady Bracknell might have observed—to claim one special position may attract sympathy: to claim two begins to look like carelessness....

Robert Jackson

The author is a member of the European Parliament's Budgets Committee, and the author of Reforming the European Budget, *published by CPC, 32 Smith Square, SW1.*

Tricky business, choosing a bride for Bertie

The Royal wedding on July 29 will be the first by a Prince of Wales since 1863. Anthony Holden describes the long quest for a suitable queen for Victoria's heir.

Bertie, Prince of Wales, was just 16 years old when his parents, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, began a European wide search to find him a suitable bride. Everybody, according to Albert, was telling them: "You must marry the Prince of Wales. Unless you do, he is lost." They enlisted the aid of their daughter Vicky, the Princess Royal, herself already happily married to the future heir to the throne of Prussia.

"We must look out for princesses for Bertie", the Queen wrote to Vicky. "Oh! If you would find us one!" Victoria spelt out the royal requirements: "Good looks, health, education, character, intellect and a good disposition, we want; great rank and riches, we do not." That she must be a *Protestant went without saying*; that she must be good-looking was evident to Bertie's parents from his already roving eye. That was why they were marrying him off.

The Times helpfully printed a list of suggestions, while Vicky settled down beneath a chestnut tree with the *Almanach de Gotha*. But the list of suitable candidates was rather thin. "Princesses", complained Vicky, "do not spring up like mushrooms or grow upon trees." Nevertheless, she set off to check those available, and was soon reporting back.

Princess Anna of Hesse had perhaps "the fewest disadvantages", but she had "an incipient twitching in her eyes ... a flat, narrow and upright forehead ... and a rather gruff, abrupt way of speaking"; her teeth were "nearly all spoilt"; she dressed "terribly" and was prone to frowning. Not a very promising start.

There was Marie of Altenburg, but she too dressed badly and had "a most disagreeable mother". Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen would have done fine—"quite lovely", said Vicky—but she was Roman Catholic. The Princess of Sweden was too young, the Princess of Desau too old (with a family of "bad reputation"). The Weimar Girls were "very nice, but delicate and not pretty". Marie of the Netherlands was "clever and lady-like, but too plain and not strong". Poor Princess Alexandrine of Prussia was "*not* clever or pretty". Augusta of Meiningen was "a very nice, clever, good girl" but still "quite a child".

So all attention turned upon Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julie of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, daughter of Prince Christian IX, the heir to the throne of Denmark. In December, 1860, Vicky wrote to her mother: "I have seen several people who have seen her of late—and who give such accounts of her beauty, her charms, her amiability, her frank natural manner and many excellent qualities. I thought it right to tell you all this in Bertie's interest, though I as a Prussian cannot wish Bertie should ever marry her."

It was unduly kind of Vicky to sing Alexandra's praises like this, as Denmark and Prussia were then locked in a bitter and long-standing territorial dispute over Schleswig-Holstein.

The Queen at first responded in kind. "The beauty of Denmark is much against our wishes", she wrote. "What a pity she is who she is." Alexandra, in Victoria's eyes, was the daughter of her mother, Princess Christian, a member of the House of Hesse-Cassel (of which Prince Albert took a dim view) and a sister of the Queen's marital aunt, the Duchess of Cambridge, a notorious social climber who had once tried to marry her own son to Victoria herself.

There were other drawbacks: Victoria really wanted her son to marry a German; she did not wish to alienate the Prussian court, where lay her daughter's security and future prospects; and she disapproved strongly of the Danish court, where King Frederick VII openly lived "in sin" and spent most of his time drunk.



Married at last: the Prince and Princess on March 10, 1863.

Two months later, however, Victoria had received more glowing reports of Alexandra, along with the intelligence that the Tsar had his eye on her. "It would be too dreadful", wrote Vicky, "if this pearl were to go to the Russians". Victoria rather agreed. There was, moreover, nobody else in Europe remotely suitable for Bertie. The Queen despatched her daughter to look over the Danish Princess, and by the summer Vicky was able to report:

"I never set eyes on a sweeter creature! She is lovely! Her voice, her walk, carriage and manner are perfect, she is one of the most lady-like and aristocratic looking people I ever saw! She is as simple and natural and unaffected as possible—and seems exceedingly well brought up. . . She does not seem the least aware of her beauty and is very unassuming. . . . You may go far before you find another princess like Princess Alix—I know you and Papa would be charmed with her. . . . Oh, if only she was not a Dane and not related to the Hesses, I should say yes—she is the one a thousand times over. . . . The more I see of her, the more charming and attractive I think her."

On September 24, 1861, an ill-disguised sizing-up session took place in the cathedral at Speyer, where Bertie pretended to be visiting the Prussian army while the Princess and her family "visited relations" at nearby Rumpenheim. Bertie and Alix were discreetly allowed to detach themselves from the rest of the group of royal sightseers, as the Bishop showed off his frescoes. Next day, the Prince of Wales wrote home about "the young lady of whom I had heard so much; and I can now candidly say that I thought her charming and very pretty." Back at Balmoral, however, he could only declare himself "much pleased".

"But as for being in love," wrote his mother, much vexed, "I don't think he can be". Vicky too was outraged that Bertie had not succumbed to love at first sight. "When I think of that sweet lovely flower—young and beautiful," she wrote back, "that even makes my heart beat when I look at her—which would make most men fire and *flames—not even producing an* impression enough to last from Baden to England. . . . If she fails to kindle a flame, none will ever succeed in doing so".

Bertie was in a dither. He was riding out his parents' rage at his much-gossiped-about loss of innocence, when his fellow officers at the Curragh Camp had introduced a young actress of their acquaintance into his presence. Also, he had been so dragooned by his parents throughout his young life that he was reluctant to be dragooned into marriage. He suddenly developed a "fear of marrying and above all of having children".

Albert, characteristically, sat down at his memo pad and issued an ultimatum: The girl must be invited to stay at Windsor, and Bertie must immediately make up his mind. He would either fall in love with her at once, or he would bid her farewell forever. Any other behaviour "would be most ungentlemanlike and insulting to the lady and her parents, and would bring disgrace upon you and us".

It was a stark choice: marry her now, or never see her again. But Bertie was spared having to choose by his father's sudden death, supposedly of influenza contracted while rebuking Bertie over the episode at the Curragh. Victoria, mortified, blamed her son for her beloved husband's demise: "Oh, that boy", she wrote to Vicky, "much as I pity, I never can or shall look at him without a shudder". She also became more determined than ever that Bertie should marry Alix without delay. She decided "to see the girl" for herself—to decide not if she was right for Bertie, but if "she will suit me".

At the beginning of a pilgrimage to the late Albert's family in Coburg she dropped in on the Danish Royal Family, who were instructed to speak in hushed tones and on no account to laugh in her presence. Alexandra had the good sense to appear before Victoria in a plain black dress, wearing no jewelry, with her hair demurely in curls. "Oh!" wrote Victoria in her diary, "how he would have doted on her".

Five days later, much to Prince Christian's surprise after the long and tortuous negotiations, Bertie fetched up in Brussels to ask for his daughter's hand in marriage.

Thus did Prince Charles's great-great-grandfather, the last but one Prince of Wales, find his bride.

Charles and Diana may have enjoyed a more thoroughly modern courtship, but their snatched hours together—the press, rather than their parents baying at their heels—contain some unhappy echoes of Bertie's whirlwind romance with Alix. One couple plighted their troth while strolling across the battlefield of Waterloo, the other while standing in the Parker-Bowleses' vegetable patch in the Cotswolds. But at least Charles had enjoyed the freedom to make his own choice, at almost twice the age at which Bertie had marriage thrust upon him.

An extract from Their Royal Highnesses, *by Anthony Holden, published today by Weidenfeld & Nicolson at £7.95.*

Spain ready for legal battle over Picasso

The Spanish Government is now prepared to take legal action to secure custody of Pablo Picasso's famous painting *Guernica*, which has been on deposit at the Museum of Modern Art in New York for the past 25 years. Unless it hears from the museum by the end of July, the Spanish Minister of Culture, Sr Inigo Cavero, will begin legal proceedings in New York.



Picasso: a masterpiece in dispute.

Official attitudes in Spain hardened over the weekend since it was learned that several of Picasso's heirs, at a meeting in Paris last week, asked for a delay of 10 to 15 days before a decision is taken on the future of the picture. They want to seek the unanimous approval of all the heirs who, according to French law, have "moral rights" over the work, which the artist dedicated to the Spanish people.

Picasso's widow Jacqueline and the lawyer handling his estate are in favour of its return; one principal opponent is Picasso's daughter Maya, who feels Spain is not yet democratic enough.

The Museum of Modern Art has said it will let the Spanish have a decision by July 15, but Sr Cavero is taking no chances, since there have already been so many difficulties.

A place of honour has been prepared for *Guernica* in what was once the ballroom of an old palace, El Cason del Buen Retiro, refurbished as an annex to the Prado Museum in Madrid. Picasso himself was once director of the Prado, although he never occupied his office because he went into permanent exile during the civil war.

All at see

I only hope that when the Dalai Lama arrives in London today, he brings advisers who are better informed in religious affairs than his advance guard of public relations men. Last week they issued a press release saying that during his six-day stay he will visit "the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Basil Hume". (What Dr Runcie thinks of that I do not know.)

The Dalai Lama, who has lived in India since the Chinese occupied Tibet in 1959, is on a world tour that will also take him to the United States. Other engagements in Britain include an address to an inter-faith service—he will speak on altruism—and meetings with Buddhist teachers and the Tibetan community.

THE TIMES DIARY

Red faces over the weekend at Decca, where plans to bring out a new bargain classical record label have been stymied—through their own oversight.

Decca, part of the PolyGram group, was all set to launch its Viva label in August with 12 releases, among them three Stokowski best-sellers. However, PolyGram had already licensed 36 older recordings to Pickwick International, a mass-market London group who are launching their own bargain label, Contour Classics, this week. (The list features Herbert von Karajan, Claudio Abbado, Sviatoslav Richter and the Vienna, Berlin and London Philharmonics, not to mention Henryk Szeryng's 1963 recording of the Brahms Violin Concerto.)

What Decca did not know was that, in the fine print of its contract with Pickwick, PolyGram was precluded from competing with Contour in the low price bracket. Or so Pickwick's managing director, Monty Lewis, told David Fine, United Kingdom chairman of PolyGram.

No one involved is now saying anything, but I understand that Decca has suspended all activity on the new label while it takes a fine tooth-comb through the contract. Collectors looking forward to the Stokowski records may have to wait.

The visit—his second to Britain—reminds me of the Australian journalist on the *Daily Mail* who was told by his news editor to "get a quick interview" with the Dalai Lama, as the Chinese troops advanced on Lhasa. Eventually receiving a return call from Tibet, the Australian screamed into the mouthpiece: "Is that the Dalai Lama? This is the Dalai Mail."

(It helps if you read that quote with an Australian accent.)

Some real beauts

Flattery, it seems, is alive and well. Here are just a few of the entries sent in by readers in response to my offer of a bottle of Bollinger for the wittiest and most irresistible example of flattery.

E. J. Priestley, of Shrewsbury, writes of a French government clerk in the 1840s who had to complete the passport details for a particularly beautiful woman. "Instead of writing in her height, the colour of her eyes, the shade of her hair etc, he simply wrote: 'More like an angel than a woman'. Whether it flattered the lady or not, it was apparently sufficient to enable her to cross several European frontiers."

Edward Franklin of Canterbury recalls a cartoon in *Punch* before the First World War. A schoolboy applicant for Dartmouth is being interviewed:

Admiral: Name three distinguished RN officers.

Boy: Drake, Nelson and——I didn't quite catch your name sir?

Mrs Alison Christopher, of Eaton Terrace, London, recalls the wonderful Chinese greeting: "What is your glorious age?" But the one I like best so far is attributed to Dick Patton, the late headmaster of St Anthony's, a Sussex prep school. His granddaughter, Sally Pitel, tells me old boys often called in to show off their "pink and wrinkled offspring", all of whom looked alike to Patton. "He evolved the perfect flattering reaction: 'Now *that's* what I call a baby'."

These aren't necessarily the winners and there is still time to send in any examples you can think of—remember a bottle of Bollinger is at stake.

Incidentally, I have received several letters like this one from David Fitzpatrick, of Sheffield: "I was flattered enormously yesterday. Someone took me for Peter Watson." Pull the other one.

Editor wanted

One of Britain's oldest poetry magazines, *Poetry Review*, is looking for a new editor. The current one, Roger Garfitt, says he can no longer afford to continue on the annual honorarium of £600 plus expenses. "I would have been prepared to stay for £1,000", he says, "but the proper rate should be about £2,000."

Although the parting has been amicable the society is believed to be embarrassed that it could not pay more for the post, which, although part-time, is quite time-consuming. It has already approached four or five people in its search for a successor to Garfitt.

I understand they include Andrew Motion, a lecturer in English at Hull University who might not be unduly concerned at what the job pays since he won this year's *Observer* poetry prize, worth £5,000. He tells me he is interested.

Poetry Review has a circulation of about 3,000 and is published four times a year. Its fortunes have waxed and waned over the years. In the early days it published verse by Ezra Pound, Rupert Brooke and William Carlos Williams. In the late 1940s it was edited by Muriel Spark.

Versatility

After the success of his new book, *The meeting at Telgte*, German author Günter Grass plans something different. Some recent works have featured his own drawings on the cover. These have been so popular that Grass has now begun to spend more time drawing, and he plans an exhibition of his pencil work in Lucerne in the autumn.

Total recall

Bernard D'Ascoli, a 22-year-old Frenchman who has been blind since he was three, has been accepted as a competitor for the Leeds piano competition in September. D'Ascoli was seen by Fanny Waterman, founder and organizer of the competition, at Leipzig, where he came sixth. She was so impressed that she made sure he came to Leeds.

The contest, for pianists under 30, is held every three years and this year will have 102 competitors, ten from Britain. The winner receives a Steinway grand piano worth £8,000 and is offered international engagements worth £65,000, including a tour with the English Chamber Orchestra. Previous winners of the competition, which has been going since 1963 and is now sponsored by Harveys, the sherry people, include Murray Perahia and Rafael Orozco.

Quiz answers

1. Communists: four of them are in the new French government.
2. Four prisoners hijacked a Star Taxis minibus taking them to court.
3. $1,500 (about £750).
4. Buckingham Palace (where the three German tourists spent the night).
5. New tomato plants, grown in waste water in Yorkshire.
6. Grenada, where newspapers have been banned for a year.
7. Britain. The Labour Party home policy committee has voted to abolish the present honours system.
8. 95 hippies were arrested at Stonehenge.
9. Sling Ray is our new lightweight torpedo.
10. According to *Debrett's*, it is now bad form to put invitations on the mantelpiece.
11. Mrs Pauline Preston won £700,000.
12. Mary Rose (the wreck in the Solent) and Glyn Daniel, were both visited by Prince Charles last week. (And both are archaeological rarities.)
13. "Napamedoc" is the new wine produced jointly by Baron Rothschild and Robert Mondavi in California.
14. The Humber bridge is now the longest single span suspension bridge in the world.
15. Richard Somerset-Ward is the new head of BBC TV music and arts.
16. Nelson Riddle, Sarah Vaughan and Andy Williams played the cabaret at the Grosvenor House Hotel last week.

Peter Watson

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TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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ISRAEL'S FATEFUL ELECTION

The Israeli election campaign has been dominated, both for Israelis and for outside observers, by the personality of Mr Begin. A few months ago his government appeared to be in serious trouble. The economy was, as so often, in difficulties, the Likud coalition was falling apart, and Mr Begin himself has never been in the most robust of health. The Labour Party, which had dominated Israel's politics for 29 years until its defeat in 1977, was widely expected to sweep back into power.

Then by force of personality, and by ruthless exploitation of the Israelis' sense of being alone in a hostile world, Mr Begin succeeded in reversing the trend. He made his abusive and unjustified attack on Herr Schmidt, accusing him of acquiescing in Nazi atrocities during the Second World War. He threatened to go to war over the Syrian missiles in Lebanon. He ordered the raid on the nuclear reactor outside Baghdad. He has also acted to appease domestic discontent over the economy by cuts in purchase tax and other vote-catching measures. The image he tried to project was of a strong leader.

For a time he seemed to be getting his reward in the form of a comfortable majority predicted by the opinion polls. The most recent poll, however, shows him losing ground again to run neck and neck with Labour, which may even have pulled ahead again after Mr Peres's strong performance in the television debate and reconciliation with Mr Rabin. It seems that many voters who had declared themselves undecided have now come off the fence in favour of Labour.

Last week's television debate was a critical event in the campaign, as such debates have been in other countries; and Mr Peres made a calculated attempt to shake the hold that Mr Begin has on so much of Israeli public opinion. He attacked Mr Begin directly, accusing him of developing a personality cult and of being personally responsible for the violence which has marred the campaign. Mr Peres is not normally an inspiring speaker, and that has been one of his disadvantages when compared to Mr Begin. But this time he made his mark. He was able to follow it up with the news that Mr Rabin, so long his bitter rival for the leadership of the Labour Party, will be Minister of Defence if Labour wins.

Outside Israel, there must be few people who would be happy to see Mr Begin returned to power. To a certain extent he belied his reputation as a hardliner when he responded to the overtures of President Sadat and, in the Camp David agreement, accepted the removal of Israeli settlements in Sinai. It is possible that only a hardliner could have got away with that. But he has dragged his feet since then in the Palestinian autonomy talks — as for that matter have the Egyptians too. He has also been unyielding in his view that Israel should retain control of the whole of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, not to mention Jerusalem, which has been declared the "united and undivided" capital. He has accelerated the building of Jewish settlements in those areas, quite blatantly trying to create a *fait accompli* which no successor government could reverse. It is therefore widely hoped that if Mr Begin is removed from office there will be some progress again, either in the autonomy talks or as a result of the European initiative.

One should not overestimate the prospect that the Labour Party would be more amenable. Little progress was made when it was last in power, and it would be hard for it to appear to be making concessions in the present state of Israeli public opinion. But at least it would be more flexible on the West Bank. It takes the view that the present military administration should not be maintained indefinitely, and that some form of territorial compromise would be possible with the Arabs provided that Israel's own security was not jeopardized.

The worst outcome would be for Mr Begin to be swept back into office on a wave of militaristic and xenophobic fervour. Much of the Likud's support comes from Israelis of Oriental origin, now a majority of the population, and particularly from manual workers. But an overwhelming majority of Israelis of all backgrounds appear to have supported the raid on the Iraqi reactor, and Labour made itself very unpopular by criticizing it. There is also a great deal of popularity to be had, it seems, from attacking European leaders who suggest any sort of contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Justified though some of its fears of its neighbours may be, Israel has got to give serious thought to reaching an accommodation with them. And Labour is better suited to that than Mr Begin's Likud.

DUBLIN'S COALITION IN THE WINGS

The coalition of the Fine Gael and Labour Parties, which supplied Ireland's government between 1973 and 1977, has been stuck together again. That makes it likely that Dr Garret FitzGerald will lead the next government with Mr Michael O'Leary, the new leader of the Labour party, as his deputy. The arithmetic when the Dail meets tomorrow to elect a Prime Minister is as follows. Out of 166 seats Fine Gael and Labour have 80 and Mr Haughey's Fianna Fail 78. There are eight independent or small party members of whom two are absent, being in a British prison. The intentions of the six unattached members who will be there remain uncertain. It is not inconceivable that they may put Mr Haughey back or contrive a stalemate: more likely that they will give Dr FitzGerald his majority of one or two. That would be an electorally just outcome. Mr Haughey chose to go the country a year early in search of a new mandate. He was not given it. Instead Fine Gael gained 20 seats and polled better than it has since the first years of the state.

Its prospective partner in government, Labour, fared badly in the election, losing its leader and much of its base in the working-class districts of Dublin. This left the party divided about the wisdom of resuming coalition. Was there not a danger that Labour might go under altogether if in its weakened state it joined once more in a government dominated by Fine Gael of uncertain duration, and in circumstances which cry aloud for public retrenchment? These scruples have been overpowered by the attractions of office, or by a laudable desire to get something, if not the whole programme, done, or by the simple impulse to oust Mr Haughey.

Yet the misgivings within the Labour Party may return to plague a coalition government with a majority counted on the prongs of a tuning fork. Harsh economic decisions will be demanded of it, yet its two components have in some central areas rather different notions of economic policy. Fine Gael campaigned on the basis of mild monetarism and a transfer of weight from income tax to sales taxes. Labour campaigned for job creation by public agency, redistributive taxation, food subsidies and more welfare. It took the two party leaders fourteen days to reconcile their parties' positions.

Fine Gael is by a narrow margin the most conservative of the Irish parties, in its profile of support if not always in the particular policies it espouses. Labour, though spared the ideological tumult of Mr Foot's party, does have roots in the trade unions and leanings towards socialism. One of the oddities of Irish politics is the on-off marriage of convenience of these two unlikely partners. It is really a marriage of necessity if there is ever to be anything other than a Fianna Fail government. The Irish system of proportional representation, which strictly refrains from magnifying a movement of votes in the distribution of seats between the parties, affords only small changes in political representation in the Dail. Fianna Fail's position as comfortably the largest party has been undisturbed for nearly fifty years. Minor parties come and go; only Fine Gael and Labour together have the ability to offer an alternative government.

There is also another, more significant, element in the paradox. The *Irish Times* has been asking why in a situation of crisis there should not be a "grand coalition" of the two big parties — "or to put it another way — and to ask a perennial question of Irish politics — what really is the difference between Fianna Fail and Fine Gael?". To that the perennial answer is: their settled policies and ideologies are scarcely distinguishable; the difference is defined by reference to the sides taken by their forefathers in the civil war that followed hard upon the Treaty of 1921. It is one of the features about politics in the Republic that Ulster Unionists find unappetizing.

David Wood

Conservative strategic dilemma

The persisting argument at all levels of the Conservative Party, from the Cabinet downwards, turns on a strategic dilemma. Let it be numbered as simply as possible.

First, Mrs Thatcher became party leader and won the 1979 General Election on an evangelical commitment to reverse the post-war spread through British life of collectivism and statism, in which she felt her predecessors had colluded.

Secondly, she always knew the Conservative Party would need two full parliamentary quinquennia in power to complete her counter-revolution.

Thirdly, some of the consequences or fortuitous accomplishments of the counter-revolutionary policies — especially unemployment — raise serious questions whether a general election in autumn 1983 or spring 1984 would be winnable by the Conservatives.

Fourthly, unless policies are changed, or appear to succeed in a much shorter time scale than foreseen, they will bring into power far and away the least constrained socialist government that Britain has known.

The dilemma is, then, that the counter-revolution, at least until it is complete and seen to be crowned with the promise of electoral acceptability, creates political conditions for the revolution to flourish when the next general election comes. Nobody ought to be surprised that in such circumstances some cabinet ministers want to press the pace of anti-socialist policies, and others want to temper the policies with pragmatism of post-war conservative kind.

Among Conservatives you sometimes hear the strategic question posed as an alternative. Mrs Thatcher and the Government, it is said, have a choice between what they see as the best interest of the country, and what they calculate to be the best immediate electoral interests of their party. Politically it is a fallacious alternative. Any politician, certainly any politician like Mrs Thatcher does not and cannot separate the country's well being from party success and power. Nevertheless, within and outside the Cabinet, there are deep differences of emphasis about how the country's and the Conservative Party's interests should be made to run together.

Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr James Prior, say, do not quarrel about ends but rather about means, not about destinations but rather about routes.

Approach the Government's dilemma of timing by the methodology of a military staff appreciation and one thing is sure. There would be no logic in Mrs Thatcher's profound and abiding commitment to a counter-revolution if she allowed a Footite Labour Party to romp home at the next general election to carry socialism further and deeper into British life. Should a change of course be necessary to ensure that she stands a chance of extra-parliamentary time to complete the task she began on becoming leader in 1975, then a change of course there will be.

If the U-turns have fallen out of fashion, then there are also Z-turns; and electorally it is clear where the trimming and shifts will need to be. Unemployment has to come rattling down to about the level the trade unions tolerated under the Callaghan regime, because no Conservative government may hope to renew its mandate if nearly three million jobless and their family votes, often in marginal seats, plump for socialism.

The hammering of the private sector must end, especially the national insurance poll-tax on its workforce. The young leaving school and college must be given purpose and hope. Inflation must be curbed and curbed again. Interest rates must be lowered. Home ownership and business enterprise must be encouraged as the Conservatives' manifesto promised.

In short, the counter-revolution has less than three years to prove itself to the electors, world trade recession or not, and preferably it must prove itself without resort to high taxation and a public spending spree of the post-war kind.

Above all, nothing should be done in a late-pre-election panic that touches Mrs Thatcher's integrity, which continues even in rough times to be one of the Government's best assets. After the Wilson and Callaghan years, her tough style strikes responsive chords in unexpected places, at home as much as abroad, and it will go on having its political and electoral value.

Yet let me remind her of what happened in Grantham, her home town, during the 1930s depression, and the part played by her father Alfred Roberts, and his independent and Labour colleagues on the borough council. As unemployment rose in the one-factory town, her father and the others searched the country for new firms to take over blighty workshops, and they succeeded. Looking back, I suspect that low rateable assessments were part of the deal, and if so Alfred Roberts, as chairman of the finance committee was probably the prime mover in saving the town's soul until the munitions boom began.

To return the staff appreciation technique: even with a by-election certainly to be lost in Warrington and another in doubt at Croydon, at least Mrs Thatcher and her rank and file may offer up thanks to the Labour opposition for its distinguished services to the Conservative Party. If only they did not take such a poor view of the honours system, Michael Foot, Tony Benn, John Silkin and many others, including the leading Social Democrats, thoroughly deserve to be remembered in the next new year's list.

Yet, with 30 to 36 months still to run before a general election, it would be rash for the Conservative Party to build its electoral hopes on the persisting crass stupidity of the opposition. In the end the country votes against governments, not for oppositions; and if, when the polls open, as many voters believe themselves to be suffering from the counter-revolution as there are today, then the socialist revolution led by Mr Foot will still get its mandate. In that event, the Conservative Government will prove to have merely paved the way for the national destiny Mrs Thatcher was elected to prevent.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Right of veto in Northern Ireland

From Sir Andrew Gilchrist

Sir, In his letter (June 24) on Ireland, Mr Peter Jay provides an illuminating and indeed brilliant analysis of American attitudes. The facts of the situation, as seen by us, are and will remain irrevelant to the American standpoint.

And yet it is on the basis of the facts as we see them that we have to frame a policy. Will it help us to adopt "a sophisticated approach, which would simultaneously acknowledge the ultimate desirability of Irish unity and subject any steps in that direction to strictly peaceful and democratic tests in both parts of Ireland"?

It is possible to turn diplomatic language into English. I would translate Mr Jay's proposal like this: "Let us tell the Southern Irish and the Americans that we are in favour of Irish unity: and let us tell the people of Northern Ireland that (unless all the Protestants become Catholics) we are against it."

In other words, and if Mr Jay's phrase "democratic tests" has its normal meaning, the Protestants in the North are to have a right of veto over any policy of unification.

But the Americans *will* not like this, so Mr Jay hastily corrects himself: the Protestants "should not perhaps" have a right of veto.

Does Mr Jay perhaps mean that the Protestants *ought* not to have a right of veto?

Unfortunately the question of "ought" is irrelevant. The Protestants believe they have the power to veto any move by Westminster towards Irish unification. How does Mr Jay propose to deprive them of it? Not by double-talk and diplomatic language.

Until we are prepared to use the British Army to suppress the Protestants (the Irish Army is incapable of doing so on its own), the Protestants will retain their right of veto on the question of unification. This may be morally or politically or religiously deplorable, and certainly it is extremely inconvenient and unpalatable for all of us in the rest of the United Kingdom; but it is a fact.

We are told that to try to explain such a situation to the Irish lobby in America is a waste of time. Would it not be better to look for a way of giving the Protestants and the Catholics in Northern Ireland, who cannot live or govern themselves together, an opportunity to live and govern themselves apart?

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW GILCHRIST,
Arthur's Crag,
Hazelbank,
Lanark.
June 25.

Participation: industry's way forward

From Lord Carr of Hadley

Sir, I would like most strongly to support the plea made by Chris Patten, MP, in his article today (June 26) that the encouragement of greater participation in industry (including the extension of share ownership) *should* be one of the major and most prominent features in the Government's strategy.

The development of participation throughout British industry has not been given anything like the priority it should have had over the last thirty years. Yet, as I know from personal experience, companies which have persistently over the years given a high priority to the development and practice of participation really do find it much easier to bring about the changes in working practices and attitudes which are essential to restoring the competitiveness of British industry as a whole. While the responsibility for action rests with industry itself, with each industry and company free to develop along the particular lines which suits it best, it is also essential that the Government should be constantly seen to be giving prime importance to this subject — as much importance as it is now rightly giving to pay restraint — and to be setting a lead and giving positive help wherever possible.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT CARR,
14 North Court,
Great Peter Street, SW1.
June 26.

From Lord Cranborne, MP for Dorset South (Conservative)

Sir, Chris Patten (June 26) graces your columns with his usual elegance and wit. I only wish his article this morning had inspired me to view our march towards the election gunfire with a little more enthusiasm. One or two sensible suggestions about training, public capital expenditure and National Insurance surcharge cobbled together under the tired old umbrella of an incipient voluntary incomes policy hardly conjure up for our party the battle enthusiasm of Old Glory.

It is comforting when confronted with intractable difficulties to take refuge in pleas for "old-fashioned Tory horse sense". It does not quite meet the case. The country is slowly dying of hardening of the arteries at a moment in history when technological developments are taking place which will transform human existence. Those nations which can supply and invent the new technology will prosper. Those that cannot will face squalid decline. With apologies to Frank Johnson's piece earlier in the week (June 23), the choice is Regeneration or Ruritania. If we have chosen Regeneration a broad vision and bold actions are what we need.

The only suggestion Chris Patten makes that betrays a broader vision is his last one. Indeed one of the privates of Mrs Thatcher's parliamentary army cannot help wondering whether all the Tory efforts to widen house ownership would not have been more fruitfully employed in widening share ownership.

Apart from that I looked in vain for any discussion of the role of the state in industry, and a role the state assuredly has; for a call for more technical and scientific education and for more intelligent use of the last year at school; for the sale of assets such as the Government's shareholding in BP that serve no useful purpose; or for constitutional reform.

Mr Patten's wit is such a pleasure to read that I hope we can look forward to *The Times* carrying future articles by him that will really put the fire of battle into Tory hearts.

Yours faithfully,
CRANBORNE,
House of Commons.
June 26.

BBC external service cuts

From Dr Brendan Halpin

Sir, For the best part of 1972 I was working in northern Somalia, during the period of maximum Soviet presence and influence.

At certain times of the week it was impossible to attract the attention of Somalis, whether in the normally bustling market of Hargeisa, in smaller villages or even in the tea-houses which are so characteristic a part of the Somali scene.

The reason for this temporary abstraction from work in hand was that all were gathered round their radios, drinking in every detail of the World News in Somali from the BBC.

Faced with such a thirst for our programmes, we are contemplating stopping the Somali service! It seems to be an incredibly foolish thing to do!

Yours sincerely,
BRENDAN HALPIN,
11 Park Street,
Charlbury,
Oxfordshire.
June 26.

The railway age

From Geoffrey Crankshaw

Sir, You conclude your leading article (June 23) on the Government's railway electrification proposals by invoking the memories of Victorian enterprise. But the comparison is invalid. Our more fortunate predecessors relied on *private* enterprise and risk capital subscribed by a host of enthusiastic individuals, brimming with an energy as yet unsapped by the mighty sponge of nationalization.

Furthermore, the motorcar had not yet been invented. For the Victorians there was no question of having to compete with a highly organized system of road transport.

Today, any government with pretensions to honest management of the taxpayers' money must move prudently before excessive extension of an endemic budget deficit. Your reminder of the Victorian era might well have included some endorsement of its fidelity to the principle of balanced budgets, whose total neglect in recent years has been the main factor in the decline of a currency which enjoyed marvellous stability under Victorian Chancellors, whether Tory or Liberal.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY CRANKSHAW,
9 The Avenue,
Ickenham,
Uxbridge,
Middlesex.
June 23.

Electricity resignation

From Sir Francis Tombs

Sir, In the Business News section of your issue of June 23, you reported under the heading, "Call to ease state industry curbs" that I said to the Treasury & Civil Service Select Committee that I would have stayed on in the post of Chairman of the Electricity Council if I could have secured the right kind of Government financing system.

This is incorrect, and I twice made it clear during my evidence that the sole reason for my premature resignation from that post was the decision of the Government not to reorganize the electricity supply industry in England and Wales.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS TOMBS,
15 Highgate Close, N6.
June 24.

Retailing of gas

From the Chairman of British Gas

Sir, I refer to the letter from Mr T. Eggar (June 23). If helping in an attempt to preserve a public service which enables 15 million homes to use with confidence, efficiency and safety Britain's cheapest and most popular source of domestic energy — and which makes a profit large enough both to provide for future investment and to lend funds to Government — is not in the national interest, what is? Certainly not Mr Eggar's constant sniping at British Gas in the House of Commons and elsewhere.

Contrary to what he writes, the Monopolies Commission's report on gas appliance retailing was far from clear. It put forward two options for political consideration, two of the six members of the team writing the report expressing preference for the less radical option of changing accounting procedures, while the other four expressed no preference. I understand that not only the corporation and trade unions are against the extreme option of ending our retailing operations, but so too are bodies representing consumers and the private sector manufacturers.

Although the Monopolies Commission issue has only aroused real parliamentary interest in recent weeks, the corporation, in common with other interested parties, submitted its views on the report to Government last September. This spelled out among other things the effect of the extreme option on customer service and safety and on employment in the corporation. We produced a summary which was sent later to many individual members of Parliament.

Between the submission to Government and a remark on the matter by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on April 5, little or no public attention had been directed at the matter, though the uncertainty created by the lack of any indication of the Government's view was a matter of concern within the corporation. The Chancellor erroneously stated that the Monopolies Commission had recommended selling gas showrooms to the private sector and that the Government was considering what to do. At that stage neither the corporation nor the trade unions had had the promised consultation with Government and the statement caused widespread alarm among employees.

The corporation sought and was given an assurance by Government that no decision had been made on the matter and passed that information on to the unions and employers. In keeping with good industrial relations practice, the corporation has tried throughout to keep its employees informed on management's views on this issue. At the same time it has repeatedly stressed, against a background of suggestions of industrial action, the need for all employees to get on with the job. The fact that public services have been fully maintained during this period is, I believe, at least in part, a response to this advice as well as a reflection on the traditional sense of loyalty and public duty of British Gas employees. If everyone who contributed to this debate showed the same sense of responsibility to the public, then we could all be more optimistic that common sense would prevail and customers' interests be put first.

Finally, Mr Eggar has frequently referred, as he does in this letter, to £2m of *taxpayer's* money. May I plainly state that the money for corporate advertising comes from exactly the same place as it would in a private sector company, from overall revenue. As he knows well, "British Gas is providing massive injections of cash *into* the public purse and is not drawing from it.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS ROOKE,
British Gas Corporation,
Rivermill House,
152 Grosvenor Road, SW1.
June 25

Court and chamber

From Mr W. E. Greatrex

Sir, After watching Wimbledon yesterday afternoon (June 25) and then hearing part of the House in session last night, I wonder why the respect accorded the umpires by those attending the matches is not equalled by a similar respect for the Speaker by members of the House.

"Quiet, please" seems so much more powerful than "Order, please". Is it that Wimbledon is more important than Westminster? Or merely better mannered?

Sincerely,
W. R. GREATREX,
The Highlands,
Great Doward,
Symonds Yat,
Herefordshire.
June 26.

Lloyd's Bill

From Mr Ronald Comery

Sir, Having lifted the lid on Pandora's box, the principal author of the Fisher report (letter, June 23) is now splitting hairs over the difference between an apparent conflict of interest involving the public at large (divestment) and one involving only members of Lloyd's (divorce).

The basic issue is that the Commons committee is insisting on the inclusion in the Lloyd's Bill of two provisions for which there is no precedent in the general law on insurance.

Fundamental matters of public concern, such as these, ought surely to be properly argued in a broader context.

Lloyd's is not alone. Their competitors at home and abroad are not subject to prohibitions such as these.

Yours sincerely,
RONALD COMERY,
123 Cannon Street, EC4.
June 23.

Civil Service dispute

From Mr E. A. Wilkinson

Sir, Canon Bentley, whose letter you published on June 22, from his cloistered address in Windsor possibly *does* not realize that the Civil Service contains a minority of Christians prepared to turn the other cheek to enable the present Prime Minister to slap it. I do agree that the Civil Service unions (of which I am a member) must accept responsibility for the consequences of their actions. But by the very nature of their work they cannot take action against their employer without affecting the life of the nation in some way.

This Government and its predecessors of varying shades of Tory and socialist beliefs have repeatedly set aside the agreed procedures for regulating the pay of their employees. They have also refused recourse to arbitration. No Civil Service union has adopted such an attitude. Whatever the outcome of this unhappy dispute, the Government will have ensured that the nation will be served by an embittered Civil Service which will never again be able to put any trust in the word of its political employers.

Mr George Scales, in the same edition of your paper, suggests that the unions should take the government to court. He does not understand that the dispute is about the breach of an agreement, not a contract.

After more than 40 years in the Government service I remain,

Yours faithfully,
E. A. WILKINSON,
44 Arundel Avenue,
Sanderstead,
Surrey.
June 22.

From Mr J. K. Glynn

Sir, Canon Bentley writes (June 22): "Like all belligerents both parties claim their cause is just, but instead of submitting the issue to a court of justice for judgment they resort to self-help and arrogate themselves what can only be described as 'belligerent rights', allowing them to infringe the peacetime rights of neutrals."

Has he not heard that the Civil Service unions have been pressing their employer to submit the issue to the agreed court, the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal, so far to no avail?

Yours faithfully,
J. K. GLYNN,
General Secretary,
Society of Post Office Executives,
102-104 Sheen Road,
Richmond,
Surrey.
June 23.

Humber Bridge

From Lady Boreham

Sir, How sad that the Humber Bridge should be described by its critics (*The Times*, June 23) as leading from "nowhere to nowhere". When my father was deputy city architect for Hull during and after the Second World War he described the bridge as the salvation of the North-east.

I don't think Barbara Castle thought of the North-east as nowhere.

Yours truly,
HEATHER BOREHAM,
Piperscroft,
Brittain's Lane,
Sevenoaks,
Kent.
June 24.

Pilotage law

From Mr G. E. Garrett

Sir, The problems surrounding the proposed changes in pilotage law will have to be solved, as most problems are eventually solved, by means of rational compromise. That process however will not be assisted by misleading statements such as that contained in the letter today (June 18) from Mr Snook, the Deputy Secretary of Trinity House.

He says: "When the Merchant Shipping Act of 1979 was being debated in Parliament, Trinity House was the only organization concerned to voice reservations about it"; this clearly implies that all other interested organizations acquiesced silently in the provisions of the Bill. It is within my personal knowledge that at least three such organizations, viz, the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames, the Thames Dock Pilots and Boat Owners Association Ltd, and the Passenger Launch Operations' Group, all actively campaigned, and lobbied the House of Commons committee, for amendments to the pilotage sections of the Bill.

That campaign would have continued on the report stage and in the House of Lords had not the impending dissolution of the Government led to the passing of the Bill without further discussion.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY GARRETT,
73 The Strand,
Walmer,
Deal,
Kent.
June 18.

Children's Committee

From the Chairman of the Children's Committee

Sir, Last week the Secretary of State for the Social Services made an announcement that he intended to axe the Children's Committee. The committee was set up three years ago to provide advice to the Secretary of State on health and social services for children.

It is the policy of the present Government to reduce the number of advisory bodies and the Secretary of State, in his personal explanation to me and in his statement in the House of Commons of June 11, said that this was the main reason for his decision. Mr Jenkin expressed his warm appreciation of the work we had undertaken.

I feel it is particularly important to set the record straight on this matter because it appears from the report you published on June 12 ("Committee on children to be axed") that others in the Department of Health and Social Security thought that our advice had been ineffective and lacked impact. It is my view and that of all those members of the committee who met today (June 18) for the first time since the decision was made that, as a result of our experience, and on the basis of the widespread interest and support which our work has received, there is an important place for a body such as ours. We shall shortly be publishing an elaboration of this view.

Yours faithfully,
FREDERIC BRIMBLECOMBE,
The Children's Committee,
Mary Ward House,
5-7 Tavistock Place, WC1.
June 18.

Practising scholarship

From Dr Stephen Hunt

Sir, Professor Glyn Daniel is a man of great scholarship and humour who has educated and delighted me from my teenage days of watching *Animal, Vegetable and Mineral* to many a lively *Antiquity* editorial. I am happy, therefore, for him that he should, unretired, be allowed and encouraged to go on demonstrating his scholarship at St John's.

That he and other Fellows of that venerable institution should be treated so courteously contrasts starkly with your front page headline predicting cuts in university grants by up to 25 per cent. The past twelve months have seen a well-orchestrated attack, at both media and government level, upon the universities. Hardly a day passes without this or other newspapers speculating upon the closure of universities, their faculties, departments and degree courses and upon the compulsory redundancy of academic staff. With cuts of the magnitude suggested the latter seems an inevitability and Professor Daniel's letter reads the more ironically.

The provision made by Cambridge for its aging Fellows emphasizes the disparity which exists between this, with our other elder university, and the rest of Britain's universities. Few articles or broadcasts have suggested contracture of Cambridge or Oxford yet happily and irresponsibly damage the credibility of many provincial institutions.

The distress shown by most academics over government policy in relation to universities stems not so much from self-interested fear of loss of livelihood, although we fear this as much as any man, but from the apprehension that we may lose the ability to practise scholarship, not just on retirement, but prematurely. That loss would not be merely our own but the nation's and dare I say it Cambridge's also.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN HUNT,
Department of Biological Sciences,
University of Lancaster,
Lancaster.
June 26.

Ancient and modern

From Canon J. M. Evans

Sir, Ancient and modern (June 25):
Though not accepting ASB
With "Sundays after Trinity",
The Times agrees with it, I see,
In always using "You" not "Thee".

Thine faithfully,
J. M. EVANS,
The Vicarage,
Ogbourne St George,
Marlborough,
Wiltshire.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 27: The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Lady Diana Spencer, took the Salute at a Military Musical Pageant at Wembley Stadium this evening.

Major John Winter was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Save the Children Fund, this morning at Cardiff Castle presented The Princess Anne Awards and was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for South Glamorgan (Colonel Sir Cennydd Traherne).

After presenting the Awards, Her Royal Highness attended the Inauguration Ceremony of the Welsh Council of the Fund, was present at luncheon, and afterwards attended a Service of Thanksgiving in Llandaff Cathedral (Dean, the Very Reverend A. R. Davies).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this afternoon opened and toured the new Leisure Centre and Civic Offices of the Vale of Glamorgan Borough Council at Barry where Her Royal Highness was received by the Mayor (Councillor A. J. Williams).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by the Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 27: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this afternoon at a Garden Party given to mark the Golden Jubilee of the National Trust for Scotland at Falkland Palace.

Her Majesty travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden and Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
June 27: The Duke of Kent, as President, today attended the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund's Air Tattoo at Greenham Common, Newbury.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain Mark Bullough.

Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands is 70 today.

Forthcoming marriages

**Mr D. Barratt
and Miss V. Rippon**
The engagement is announced between Dale, elder son of Mr and Mrs W. H. Barratt, of Brightlingsea, and Veronica, daughter of the late Mr A. C. Rippon and of Mrs Rippon, of Chelmsford.

**Dr S. Kay
and Miss C. M. Attree**
The engagement is announced between Simon, eldest son of Dr and Mrs Terence Kay, of Yew Tree Farm, Otley, West Yorkshire, and Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr James Attree, of Kent Terrace, NW1, and Mrs Margaret Attree, of Guildford, Surrey.

**Mr M. J. Rogers
and Miss A. M. Barker**
The engagement is announced between Martin, only son of Mr and Mrs W. J. Rogers, of Blaina, Gwent, and Alison, only daughter of Mrs G. M. Barker and the late Major T. G. Barker, of Hook Heath, Woking, Surrey.

Marriages

**Mr H. Bett
and Miss A. Chorley**
The marriage took place at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer and St Thomas More, Cheyne Row, on Saturday, between Mr Hugh Bett, son of Commander and Mrs R. T. Bett, of Paxtons, East Lavant, West Sussex, and Miss Asya Chorley, daughter of the Hon Patrick Chorley, of 22 Sibella Road, SW4, and Countess Alexander Schouvaloff, of 59 Lyndhurst Grove, SE15. Dom Kevin Taggart, OSB, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Edward and Diana Hillier, George and Laurie Crump and Miss Minnie Chorley. Mr Iain Armstrong was best man.

A reception was held in the House of Lords and the honeymoon will be spent in France.

**Mr C. Elphinstone
and Miss L. Reynolds**
The marriage took place at St Peter's, Shirwell, near Barnstaple, North Devon, on Saturday, between Mr Charles Elphinstone, son of Sir John and Lady Elphinstone, of Sandiway, Cheshire, and Miss Lucy Reynolds, daughter of Major and Mrs M. D. Reynolds, of Muddiford, North Devon. The Archdeacon of Barnstaple and the Rev M Pratt officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Reynolds. Mr Martin Leay was best man.

A reception was held at the home of Mr and Mrs Hugh Thomas, Kings Warren, Shirwell, Barnstaple, and the honeymoon will be spent in Italy.

**Mr M. F. Trotter
and Miss G. L. Blunt**
The marriage took place recently between Mr Martin Frederick Trotter, younger son of the late Major and Mrs F. L. Trotter, and Miss Georgina Lavinia Blunt, elder daughter of the late Sir Richard Blunt and Margaret Lady Blunt, of Westside House, Cherington, near Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

**Mr C. Macpherson
and Mrs J. M. Jackson**
The marriage took place quietly on June 26 between Mr Colin Macpherson, of Thurloe Place, and Mrs Judith Jackson, widow of the late Brigadier T. G. H. Jackson.

**Mr C. J. Petrie
and Mlle F. de Hauteclocque**
The marriage took place at Etrejust on June 27 between Mr Charles Petrie and Mlle France de Hauteclocque.

Royal engagements

The following engagements for July have been announced from Buckingham Palace:

1: The Prince of Wales, patron, International Year of Disabled People, opens an exhibition "Learning to Live", organized by the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Council for the Disabled, in Newcastle.

2: Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, opens Avon Cosmetics Limited's new factory, Northampton and Elizabeth and Windsor House, Northampton. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit Lord's Cricket Ground and watch part of the Test Match between England and Australia. The Prince of Wales, patron, attends a concert given by the Philharmonia Orchestra at the Festival Hall.

3: The Prince of Wales, chairman, The Prince of Wales Committee, visits environmental projects in South Wales and, as Chancellor of The University of Wales, attends a dinner to mark the golden jubilee of the Welsh National School of Medicine, at the City Hall, Cardiff.

4: The Prince of Wales, Chancellor of the University of Wales, presides at an honorary degree ceremony at the Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff. The Queen attends a picnic sponsored by the Cancer Research Campaign in Windsor Great Park.

5: The Prince of Wales, patron, International Year of Disabled People, attends a concert given by the Rossini Association in aid of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults, at the Dominion Theatre, Tottenham Court Road.

6: The Prince of Wales will be in residence at the Palace of Holyroodhouse during the period of the Queen's official visit. The Prince of Wales opens the Royal British Legion Housing Scheme at Stenhousemuir, Scotland. The Duke of Edinburgh opens the new youth hostel of the Scottish Youth Hostels Association at Pitlochry, Tayside, Perthshire. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Trefoil Holiday and Adventure for the Handicapped at Gogarbank, Edinburgh. The Prince of Wales, patron, International Year of Disabled People, attends a garden party, in aid of the Thistle Foundation, at Niddrie Mains Road, Craigmillar, Edinburgh.

7: The Duke of Edinburgh visits HM Naval Base Rosyth, Dunfermline, Fife. The Queen holds an investiture at the Palace of Holyroodhouse. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, attends a luncheon at the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, to mark their tercentenary. The Prince of Wales visits the Princess Louise Scottish Hospital (Erskine Hospital), Bishopton, Renfrewshire. The Prince of Wales opens a new sawmill of Riddoch of Rothiemay, Limited, at Kilmallie, Fort William. The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron and trustee, attends a reception at the Palace of Holyroodhouse for young people who have reached the Gold Standard in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend a reception given by the Company of Merchants of the City of Edinburgh to mark their tercentenary in Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay, attends a cocktail party given by the Royal Company of Archers at Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.

Birthdays today

The Duchess of Bedford, who is 61.

The Hon Charlotte Bingham, 39; Mr Justice Hutton, 50; General Sir Charles Jones, 75; Viscount Kemsley, 72; Sir James McPetrie, 70; Lord Molson, 78; Sir Alwyne Ogden, 92; Marshal of the RAF Sir Thomas Pike, 75; Vice-Admiral Sir John Roxburgh, 62; Sir Anthony Swann, 68.

Latest wills

Edna, Lady Joseph, of Park Lane, London, widow of Sir Samuel Joseph, a former Lord Mayor of London, and cofounder of Bovis Limited, and mother of Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, left estate valued at £458,403 net.

After personal bequests, she left the residue to Sir Keith.

Mr Richard Cotton Carline, of Hampstead, London, founder and chairman of the Hampstead Artists' Council, left estate valued at £211,057 net.

Mr Harold Bolton, of West Bexington, Dorset, left estate valued at £101,781 net. After personal legacies totalling £4,000 he left the residue equally between the National Society for Cancer Relief and the RNLI.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Cross, Miss Monica Margaret, of Broadmayne, Dorset .. £334,821
Hovenden, Mr Graham Borden, of Pyrford, Surrey £235,041
Milner, Dr Charles Norton, of Sheffield, South Yorkshire £217,677
Rhodes, Mr Robert Gilbert Heaton, of Torquay, Devon, a farmer £380,845
Samson, Mr Thomas Edwal, of Newport, Gwent £208,232

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Aki-Doppler was christened Marie-Christine by the Bishop of Gibraltar in Europe, at Christ Church, Vienna, yesterday. The godparents are Baron Franz Josef Haymerle, Princess Marie-Christine von Bourbon-Parma and Miss Rosalind Pengelly.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Sir George Edwards, Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Herd, Rear-Admiral J. B. Holt, Sir Peter Matthews and Sir Ronald Wates to be Deputy Lieutenants of Surrey.

Mr Colin Drew to be chairman of the South-east Region Boards of Visitors in succession to Mr Rex Watson Lee.

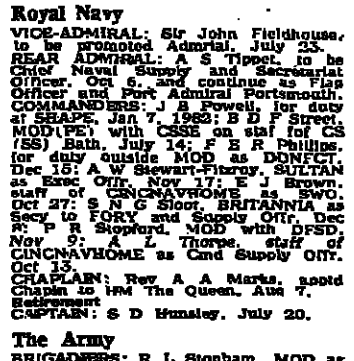
Alderman Sir Bernard Waley Cohen to be president of the Trades Advisory Council.

Legal appointments

The following have been appointed prosecuting counsel to the Crown at the Central Criminal Court:

Miss Ann Curnow to be sixth senior counsel; Mr R. D. Amlot to be seventh senior counsel; Mrs Barbara Mills and Mr I. C. S. Barby to be junior counsel.

Appointments in the Forces



Royal Navy

VICE-ADMIRAL: Sir John Fieldhouse, to be promoted Admiral, July 25.
REAR ADMIRAL: A S Tippet, to be Chief Naval Supply and Secretariat Officer, Oct 6, and continue as Flag Officer and Port Admiral Portsmouth.
COMMANDERS: J B Powell, for duty at SHAPE, Jan 7, 1982; B D F Street, MOD(PE) with CSSE on staf for CS (SS) Bath, July 14; F E R Phillips, [illegible]

The Army

[illegible]

R SIGNALS, HS UKMILREP Brussels as Sec NCC DPS IMS, July 1: W R Barker RCT, Army Sch of Mech Tpt as GSO1, June 29: B A E Chapman RAMC, BMH Hannover as Cons Obst/Gynae, June 29: D K W Farrant LI, 6 LI(V) as CO, June 30: M B Kearon RA, 20 Liaison HQ Belgian Forces as GSO1, July 4: M B Miller RA, HQ BAOR at AQMG (Quartering), July 3: D S Mullineaux R SIGNALS, MOD as GSO1, June 3.
Retirement
COLONELS: D C Holdsworth, July 1: M U Ryan, June 30.

Royal Air Force

AIR COMMODORES: [illegible]

Ops/Trg, July 3: W Hill, HQSTC as Wg Cdr GE, July 3: J R Myers, RAF FMG as P Man 3 (RAF), June 29: C D Ramshaw, RAFC Cranwell as Course Design Co-Ord, June 29.
SQUADRON LEADER (acting rank Wing Commander): B E Allcorn, HQ MAIR EASTLANT as SO, June 29.
Medical appointment
AIR COMMODORE: D G M Hills, Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty The Queen, June 12.

Senior Army appointments

[illegible]

The Utrecht connexion enjoyed by Anglicans

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The fiftieth birthday of the Bonn Agreement between the Church of England and the Old Catholic Church of Utrecht is to be celebrated by the churches' two leaders, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, and the Most Rev Marinus Kok, in Westminster Abbey next Thursday. The significance of the occasion is particularly gratifying to the Anglo-Catholic side of the Church of England.

The Utrecht connexion, through which the Anglican Communion enjoys full mutual recognition and intercommunion with churches of the Old Catholic tradition, is sometimes held up as a model for Anglican participation in church union generally. But its deeper significance, emotional as well as theological, is that it marked an endorsement and approval of the Church of England's historical and theological view of itself, bestowed by a church of equal and independent weight.

The Old Catholics said in the Bonn Agreement, in effect, that Anglicanism was an authentic and valid expression of the Holy Catholic faith. Anglicanism had not doubted it, but had endured centuries of isolation from the rest of the European Catholic tradition, and here at last was a European relationship that was positive, welcoming and approving.

Since the signing of the Bonn Agreement Old Catholics have been able to exchange churches with Anglicans on an equal basis, and Old Catholic bishops have sometimes participated in Anglican ordinations, thereby confusing the Roman Catholic argument that the Church of England irretrievably lost the apostolic succession at the time of the Reformation.

The Old Catholic tradition stands as a kind of monument to the ecclesiastical quarrels and pretensions of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, for it brings together those for whom Rome went too far in the course of the Counter-Reformation and the Ultramontane Counter-Revolution.

The history of these affairs looks different depending on which side is telling the story; but in essence, Rome behaved then in a way that would probably horrify the most conservative cardinal now. The archdiocese of Utrecht was driven out of communion for dalliance with Jansenism and Gallicanism, but the matter was pursued with a ruthless Machiavellian energy.

The dissident Catholic bridgehead was reinforced, after the First Vatican Council, by those mainly German and Swiss Catholics who could not abide the doctrine of papal infallibility, and who were purged and excommunicated for their opinions in the mopping up of resistance which followed the doctrine's promulgation.

Since then, the Old Catholic movement was again reinforced by dissent in Poland, leading to the foundation of the Polish National Church. Like the Church of England, all these churches derive their separate identity from a quarrel about ecclesiastical authority, and the embers, in some cases, are still quite hot.

The Church of England's maturity and weight has offered a steadying influence in these areas, and if ever there is to be a reconciliation between Rome and the Old Catholics, the Anglican presence in the situation could be crucial.

The Bonn Agreement has shown up the weaknesses, as well as the strengths, of the concept of church unity which limits itself to mutual recognition and full communion. While it leaves the identity of each partner undiminished, it cannot generate the sense of a joint collective enterprise. Each partner evolves, as a church, independently of the others, even indifferent to their welfare and self-absorbed.

The Church of England's general ignorance of the Old Catholic relationship is testimony enough to that. Full communion and recognition seem not to be sufficient to bring about a deep mutual involvement. The Bonn Agreement has survived because no strong conflicts of interests have arisen to strain it, which, no doubt, is because there is virtually no geographical overlap between the partners. And Anglicanism itself cannot really claim that the Bonn basis is enough, when it demands more than that of its own member churches in the Anglican Communion.

The Old Catholics are inextricably caught up in the processes of rapprochement in which the Church of England is engaged; and as far as the Roman relationship is concerned, whatever solves one would solve the other. Some abatement of the papal claims is crucial to both and is equally essential to rapprochement between Rome and Orthodoxy.

But the abandonment of the idea of primacy altogether, leaving churches free to conduct their relationships with each other simply on the principle of good neighbourliness, would put mere words in the place of real spiritual unity. Bonn Agreement-type church unity has not proved very dynamic; as a universal model for relationships between churches it lacks a certain depth.

Lord Mayor of London

The following are some of the Lord Mayor's engagements this week:

Today: Receives Lord Mayor of Hobart, Tasmania, Mansion House, 10.30; receives garden produce from the Gardeners' Company, Mansion House, 12.30.

Tomorrow: Receives pupils from Lord Mayor Treloar College, Mansion House, 12.30; receives Yugoslav Ambassador, Mansion House, 3.30.

Thursday: Attends freedom ceremony for Major-General R. S. N. Mans, Colonel, The Queen's Regiment, Guildhall, 11.15.

Friday: Receives Mayor of Cape Town, Mansion House, 10.30; attends Lawn Tennis Championships ladies' final, Wimbledon, 2.

Progress of legislation

[illegible] ... Displays (Control) Bill passed its report stage.

Parliament this week

Commons: Today (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on problems of Yorkshire and Humberside Region. Motion on EEC document on proprietary medicinal products.
Tomorrow (2.30): Debate on conduct of Secretary of State for the Environment. Proceedings on Belize Bill.
Wednesday (2.30): Debate on Opposi- [illegible]

... Wednesday: Education, science and arts on public and private funding of the arts. Witnesses: Mr John Boulting, Mr Roy Boulting, and others (10.30).
Scottish affairs on youth unemployment in Scotland. Witnesses: British Youth Council (Scotland); Institute of Careers Officers. (10.30).
Defence on royal dockyards and dockyards study. Witnesses: Trade union side of the Government industrial shipbuilding trades joint council. (11.15).
Public accounts on BNOC's capital structure; Forward oil sales; British Gas. Witnesses: Department of Energy. (4).
Energy on North Sea oil depletion.

... processing (11.15). Subcommittee A (Finance, Economics and Regional Policy). Evidence from Department of Trade on draft directive on prospectuses for unlisted securities. (2). Representatives of the Commission will give assistance. (3).
Wednesday: Science and Technology subcommittee I (Science and Government). Evidence from Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals and University Grants Committee (3).
Thursday: EEC Subcommittee B (External Relations, Trade and Industry). Evidence from Government departments on agricultural trade policy. (11).

University news

Buckingham University College
Grants
Anglo-German Foundation: £54,250 to the schools of economics and law for an investigation into the cost of compliance with government regulation in British and West German industry.

Exeter
Dr D. N. Burghes, BSc, PhD (Sheffield), director, Cranfield Centre for Teacher Services, Cranfield Institute of Technology, has been appointed to a chair of education.

Launderers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Launderers' Company for the ensuing year:
Master: Mr E Stanley Hale; Deputy Master: Mr William J Marie; Senior Warden: Mr Richard L Seaman; Renter Warden: Mr Stuart Laurie-Walker.

UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

Oxford

FINAL HONOURS SCHOOL AGRICULTURE AND FOREST SCIENCES

CLASS I: S R Masters, Ch. Ch: Ruth M Payne, Som; [illegible]

Cambridge

The following Tripos examination results from Cambridge University are published.

[illegible]

Down: S D Hetherington, Girton: R H Hopkin, Caius: A M Hougie, Caius: E J Howlett, Newn: T D Huckle, Jesus: J N Hughes-D'Aeth, Caius: S J Hunt, Sidney: J E Jamison, Trin: R K Jindal, Down: A M Johnson, Fitzw: S A V Jones, Down: S L Jones, Queen's: A J S G Kelton, Queens': A A King, Joh: T Kyriakides; Newn: M J Lamb, Rob: A J Linfoot, Sidney: G C Lockington, [illegible]

Stickland, Selw: A C Stone, Joh: A J C Stott, Jesus: M C Thirst, Clare: J R Thorpe, Fitzw: A G Walker, Sidney: B R Walls, Magd: S A Ward, Pet: S P Webster, Newn: N C West, Selw: B J C Williams, Trin: J G Wood, Christ's: S J Yianni, King's.
Class 2, division 2: A E Adams, Churchill: A Antoci, Emm: J R Bane, Churchill: I C Banks, Newn: C D Bates, Emm: P Berg, Girton: N W [illegible]

Stirling

FIRST DEGREES (GENERAL)

[illegible]

Manchester

The following results are published subject to confirmation by Senate:

[illegible]

... Macken, Division II: R P Browne, Gwen L Williams.
Third class: None.

FACULTY OF ARTS
DEGREE OF BA
HONOURS SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES
First class: Celia R Hicks, Audrey S. Mindlin, Ruth D Velenski.
Second class, Division I: Elizabeth [illegible]

[illegible]

OBITUARY

MUHAMMAD MUNIR
Constitutional development of Pakistan

Mr Muhammad Munir, a senior Pakistani judge who had, as Chief Justice, exercised a considerable influence on the country's constitutional and political development in its formative years, died in Lahore on June 26. He was 85.

Apart from presiding over the supreme court for a long period Munir had acted after his retirement as the law minister in the cabinet of President Ayub Khan early in the 1960s when the late commander-in-chief of the army decided to replace his martial law rule by a system of basic democracies. Munir also served as Pakistan's representative on the boundary commission set up in the wake of the partition and independence of the subcontinent in 1947.

Munir was called upon to give judicial verdicts on two major constitutional issues in the 1950s. In 1954, when the then Governor-General, Ghulam Mohammad, dissolved the constituent assembly set up on independence before it could complete framing of Pakistan's constitution, the supreme court under Justice Munir upheld the dissolution on appeal, after the full bench of the Sind Chief Court, headed by Justice Constantine, had held the Governor General's action to be unconstitutional.

Later, however, on a constitutional reference, Justice Munir directed the Governor-General to reconstitute the constituent assembly so that it could complete its task of constitution making.

In 1958, as the Chief Justice, Munir was asked to sit in judgment on the proclamation of the first countrywide martial law in Pakistan when the then President, Iskander Mirza, and the army chief, General Ayub Khan, dissolved the national and provincial assemblies, cancelled the scheduled elections and imposed martial law. The verdict went in favour of General Ayub who ruled Pakistan for the next ten years.

Munir was back in the limelight more recently for a controversial book in which he took issue with General Zia's attempts to convert Pakistan into an Islamic theocracy, a move Munir claimed ran counter to the secular state conceived of by the founder of Pakistan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

SIR ERIC MOSS

Sir Eric de Vere Moss, CIE, late Indian Civil Service, died on June 25 at the age of 85.

Born on April 13, 1896, he was educated at Victoria College, Jersey. He served during the First World War, firstly in the 6th Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment and participated in the Battle of the Somme. From 1916 to 1923 he served in the Indian Army, where he also saw service in the 3rd Afghan War.

He joined the Indian Civil Service in 1923. He was District Magistrate and Collector, Uttar Pradesh, from 1940-42 and was War Production Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh from 1943-46. He was Commissioner of the Jhansi Division, UP, in 1946.

Subsequently he was Secretary to the Ministry of Industries and Commerce of Pakistan and was later Pakistan Refugees Commissioner and Secretary to the Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation, Government of Pakistan. From 1950 he was Secretary to the Ministry of Health and Works.

From 1952 to 1962 he was Road Traffic Commissioner to to the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

He had been appointed CIE in 1943 and was knighted in 1952.

He married, in 1919, Monica Meriton-Reed. They had one son and three daughters.

PROF C. GORMAN

I.C.G. and D.R.H. write:

Your obituary of Chet Gorman paid a fitting tribute to the achievements of a career cut brutally short, but it missed much of the man: his powerful physical presence, square-cut reddish beard and bullish energy are what those who knew him will best remember.

A fluent Thai speaker, Chet was more at home with the people of North Thailand than in the academic conference room. He not only helped to call the world's attention to the achievements of prehistoric man in Thailand, but gave much of his energy to encouraging, in the present generation of Thai scholars, a new and passionate concern with their country's past. He was respected both in Bangkok and in Hanoi, and his premature death will be mourned by friends and colleagues in many parts of the world.

Archaeology is fortunate that the Ban Chiang project, to which Chet Gorman devoted so much of his time in recent years, will be carried forward by Professor Charles Higham of Otago University, New Zealand.

MR JOHN COFFEY

Mr John Nimmo Coffey, stipendiary magistrate in Manchester since 1975, died on June 26. He was 52.

Coffey was educated at Stockport Grammar School and Manchester University. He was called to the Bar in 1951, and became well known on the northern circuit. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

Senator Giuseppe Togni, a founder member of the Italian Christian Democrat Party and several times minister in Italian Governments, died on June 24 at the age of 77.

As Minister of Public Works in the late 1950s, Togni was closely concerned with the building of facilities for the 1960 Olympic Games held in Rome and also the construction of the city's Leonardo da Vinci international airport.

Moreover.... Miles Kington

"I sincerely believe that the biggest threat to Britain today comes from industrial archaeology."

These are tough words. They are surprising words. But Lord Tredgold sincerely believes them. As he sits in his modest office on the 55th floor of Tredgold House, from where he directs the small family firm of property speculation named after him, he looks out over rows and rows of Victorian architecture. Twenty years ago they were full of warehouses, factories and depots; now they are mostly industrial museums, working steam pump houses, restored foundries, perfectly working workhouses and craftsmen's cottages. The prospect frankly frightens him.

"Frankly, the prospect frightens me. Do you realize that, every year, an area the size of Birmingham is turned into industrial museums? It becomes what I call dead property, no longer subject to the natural laws of development. Industrial cemeteries, I call them."

Lord Tredgold was until recently plain Simon Tredgold but, saddened by his constant exclusion from the honours list, he decided this year to change his name by deed poll to the somewhat unusual first name of Lord. His record in the world of property is a proud one. More than anyone else he was responsible for beating off the wave of archaeology that threatened to ruin the face of London in the 1960s and early 1970s.

"Overnight vast areas of the City would be razed to the ground and with a sinking feeling one would know that the archaeologists were about to move in, leaving the site bare and ugly for years while they searched for gold, silver and bottle-tops. It was an enormous struggle for us to bring the site to life again. But at least you knew the plain archaeologists would move on again in a year or two. Industrial archaeologists are worse; once they have taken a building, it is gone for ever. Did you know that an area the size of Gloucestershire is turned into agricultural museums and working water mills every Bank Holiday? Frankly, I wonder where it will all end."

Frankly, one wonders too. Recent reports that the great naval dockyard at Portsmouth may be closed only add to the gloom, as one knows in one's heart of heart that it will soon reopen as a working maritime museum, a land-bound HMS Belfast; thus joining all the churches which attract more sightseers than worshippers and the stately homes which have only visitors, not residents. Occasional notes of optimism, like the preservation of the Firestone factory site for further development, are rare indeed.

"Britain is becoming one vast museum," mourns Lord Tredgold. "Soon visitors to Britain will find a notice at Dover saying 'This island is now open to the public'. Did you know that an area equal to the M1 is made pedestrian-only every year? Frankly, one gives up."

Frankly, one knows what he means.

هكذا من الأصل

Link between money and prices, page 16

Business News

THE TIMES June 29 1981

Tyneside's untouchable ship, page 16

■ **Stock markets**
FT Index 540.9
FT Gilts 65.80

■ **Sterling**
$1.9515
Index 94.5

■ **Dollar**
Index 108.8
DM 2.830

■ **Gold**
$442.50

■ **Money**
3 month sterling 12⅝-12½
3 month Euro $ 18⅞-18⅝
6 month Euro $ 17¾-17½
Friday's close

IN BRIEF

Labour to fight sale of oilfield

Mr Merlyn Rees, Shadow Energy Secretary, is to have urgent talks today with his front bench energy colleagues to discuss tactics over the Government's order to British Gass to sell its 50 per cent find in the £200m Wytch Farm oilfield in Dorset.

Mr Alex Eadie, one of the Shadow spokesmen on energy, said: "It is deplorable. The object is to bolster up the financial mismanagement the Government has incurred in handling the economy.

"They are stuck for money. It is as simple as that. Because the Government are in a financial mess, they're going to carry out a jumbo sale of the nation's assets."

Mr Peter Hardy, chairman of Labour's influential Energy Committee, said: "It is absolutely disgraceful. It is another example of the way in which this Government is so concerned and obsessed by dogma that it is prepared to allow national advantage to be disregarded."

Mr Hardy, MP for Rother Valley, added: "It is an act of political piracy by pirates who are both blind and incompetent, and I hope the Parliamentary Labour Party will pull out all the stops in a bid to halt these developments."

Wool sales decline

Thirteen of 60 leading companies in the wool industry experienced a decline in sales over the last three years, according to a survey by ICC Business Ratios. Import penetration from Italy and America and the recession made the outlook poor.

Grimsby closure

Grimsby's oldest timber company, Bamberger's, originally Marshall's, which has been trading since 1852 closes today with 30 redundancies because the directors say that the Humber Bridge has killed it. Increased competition from north Humberside companies, the opening of a new trunk road through the company's sawmill and a compulsory purchase order are blamed.

Boost for job hopes

A slight improvement in job prospects is suggested today in a survey of 1,334 employers by Manpower, the job agency. It says more employers are planning staff increases over the next three months than are planning redundancies.

Orion Bank deal

The Royal Bank of Canada will announce today that it has completed the acquisition of the Orion Bank, which specializes in international bond and loan syndications. The bank's name has been changed to Orion Royal Bank.

Shipbuilders meet

Western Europe's shipbuilders, who are meeting in Portugal, say they welcome any efforts to improve maritime safety and pollution control and urge that measures should be enforced without delay.

Test drills delayed

China will not be ready to call for bids by foreign oil companies to drill in the South China Sea until the first quarter of next year at the earliest, Mr Willard Butcher, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, said in Peking.

IMF oil payments

The International Monetary Fund has paid the equivalent of 50.05m special drawing rights (£29.6m) from its oil facility subsidy account to 23 member nations. The IMF did not identify the countries.

600 Leyland jobs go

Another 608 jobs are to go at Leyland Vehicles at five of the groups' factories around Chorley and Leyland, bringing total job losses to more than 2,000 in the past 12 months.

Spanish car loss

SEAT, the Spanish car company, last 20,500m pesetas (about £112m) in 1980, compared with 15,000m pesetas in 1979.

Japan buys bonds

The Japanese finance ministry has bought 487,600m yen (about £1,083m) of national bonds from the Gen-Saki market through public auction.

British economy 'near the turning point'

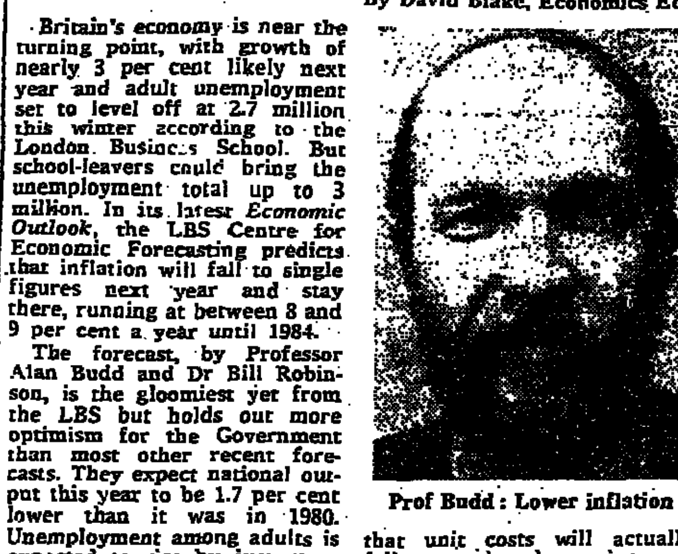
By David Blake, Economics Editor

Britain's economy is near the turning point, with growth of nearly 3 per cent likely next year and adult unemployment set to level off at 2.7 million this winter according to the London Business School. But school-leavers could bring the unemployment total up to 3 million. In its latest *Economic Outlook*, the LBS Centre for Economic Forecasting predicts that inflation will fall to single figures next year and stay there, running at between 8 and 9 per cent a year until 1984.

The forecast, by Professor Alan Budd and Dr Bill Robinson, is the gloomiest yet from the LBS but holds out more optimism for the Government than most other recent forecasts. They expect national output this year to be 1.7 per cent lower than it was in 1980. Unemployment among adults is expected to rise by just more than 150,000 by the turn of the year and then stabilize until 1984, when the forecast suggests the start of a new downturn in activity.

The Government should be able to meet its money supply targets for the next three years and public borrowing is set to fall to £7,300m in 1982 and £6,100 in 1983. But figures for the money supply are expected to be badly distorted by the civil service dispute.

The forecast depends heavily on big gains in productivity holding down costs as output recovers. Manufacturing productivity could rise by 7½ per cent in 1981, they argue, as output turns up before employment starts to rise. This could mean


Prof Budd: Lower inflation

that unit costs will actually fall, even though earnings are expected to go up by about 9 per cent a year, far higher than the Chancellor wants.

One key assumption which is likely to bring no joy to the Treasury is the claim that far from achieving new cuts in public spending over the next few years, the Government will have to allow departments to spend far more than planned. The forecast assumes that spending stays at its present rate, which means that by 1983 it would be running at nearly £4,000m a year more than the Treasury planned.

Living standards are expected to fall this year and to stay depressed most of next year. From then on they are expected to rise, helped by cuts in income tax in 1983 and 1984, equivalent to reducing the standard rate by just more than 2p in the pound.

In the short-term, the cuts in living standards are expected to keep consumption flat. The recovery is expected to come from an end to destocking and then a start to stock building.

Some of the extra demand which this creates will leak into imports, so that the balance of payments surplus will fall from an expected £3,800m this year to £1,700m in 1982. By the end of the year, Britain's external payments will be back in broad balance.

Rising imports and slack demand for exports highlight the continuing gloom faced by manufacturing industry. Output is expected to be over 9 per cent lower this year than it was in 1979 and it is expected to be lower again in 1982. The number of jobs in manufacturing is expected to fall, with only the service sector doing well. But all companies should share in an improvement of profit margins. That could lead to a boost for investment—up by 3 per cent next year, say the forecasters—but it will slow down the drop in inflation. Until next spring, companies are likely to try to rebuild margins rather than cut prices as their costs fall.

But the LBS is less worried than some other forecasters about the prospects for inflation as a result of sterling's slide in recent months.

They point out that imports are still overpriced, so that foreign firms can just cut their profit margins.

Snag over gas pipeline finance

By Rupert Morris

The Government is to make an announcement this week on funding for the £2,700m North Sea gas-gathering pipeline, although the scheme seems to have run into a last-minute snag.

Whitehall sources confirmed yesterday that the oil companies had not yet committed themselves to financing a share of the project, which would bring ashore gas from 12 fields.

The Government's formula, set out last year, stipulated that a company should be formed to build the pipeline, finannced 30 per cent by British Gas, 20 per cent by the oil and petrochemical companies, 30 per cent by financial institutions and 20 per cent by the public. It is still hoped that the 572 miles of pipeline can be completed by 1985.

Only BP, a member of the organizing committee, is committed to the scheme. The other companies, including Shell and Esso, appear to have reservations about the pipeline providing a safe return on investment.

A possible way of persuading the oil firms to back the project would be to allow the British Gas Corporation to guarantee a certain price for the gas to be fed into the system. Sir Denis Rooke, the corporation chairman, is keen to provide guarantees.

But the Government has been strongly opposed to this idea, on the grounds that it would oblige British Gas to borrow more money, which would upset the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement.

The Prime Minister's personal support for the scheme, however, may eventually persuade the Treasury to sink its objections and allow British Gas to provide the guarantees.

More than £8m has been committed to the project in design work for a terminal at St Fergus and a natural gas liquids plant at Nigg Bay, in north-east Scotland.

The delay over establishing financial backing for the pipeline has led to some mud-slinging between oil and chemical companies.

Behind all the public arguments and agonizing lies the fear that the Norwegians may build their own pipeline first, and make deals with companies


Sir Denis: Offering guarantees.

Report predicts rise in jobless despite EEC economic growth

From Peter Norman, Luxembourg, June 28

The European Commission expects that the EEC economy should improve in the second half of this year and then attain a real rate of growth of around two per cent in 1982.

But in a paper prepared for heads of governments at this week's EEC summit in Luxembourg, it warns that unemployment over the next five years is likely to rise from the present level of 7.7 per cent of the Community labour force.

The Commission believes that production in the Community probably reached its low point in the early months of this year and that there are signs of a recovery. However, in an unusually hard-hitting paper, it warns that the EEC cannot hope that the recovery, which it describes as fragile and uncertain, will lead the European economy back automatically on to a satisfactory path assuring a substantial and durable improvement in employment prospects.

The two-day meeting of heads of government is likely to be more sympathetic to the Commission's warnings on unemployment than previous meetings of the European Council have been. M François Mitterrand, the new French President, can be expected to place greater stress on social policies than his predecessor did, and the recent "jumbo" council of social, finance and economic ministers showed that many smaller EEC member states wanted more emphasis on the problem of the jobless.

The Commission tells the European heads of governments that they cannot simply wait for trends to improve. It says "deep and lasting changes in public policy" are needed before the EEC can hope for a much better economic future.

According to the document, the key issue is to improve the competitive capacities of the EEC economies and assure their ability to respond to growing markets. Accordingly, investment and saving must be increased. Consumption, employment costs, and current public spending must be moderated. Investment and employment in energy production and saving must be priorities, as must be the development of industries based on new technologies.

"Present investment trends are not yet on a par with those in the United States and Japan," the Commission said. It laments that while such issues are abundantly debated in Europe, they are not acted upon with sufficient vigour.

Underlying the Commission's gloomy view of the future are preliminary forecasts for 1981 to 1985. The Brussels projections put the annual average rate of growth in the EEC at 2.5 per cent between 1982 and 1985, compared with a 2.2 per cent growth rate between 1974 and 1980 and growth of around 4.5 per cent the previous decade.

The modest growth forecast for the next four to five years means that employment in the EEC is likely to be stable. But an exceptionally fast increase of one per cent per year in the overall size of the labour force can be expected to boost the numbers of unemployed.

Unions put six point plan for recovery

□ European trade unionists lobbying the EEC summit in Luxembourg will warn of a repetition of the grave social and political events of the 1930s unless governments change their economic policies (Paul Routledge writes).

The European TUC is to present ministers with a 5,000-word blueprint for economic recovery, based on internationally coordinated measures to increase trade and public spending.

The document says: "Mass unemployment, social security cuts, attacks on trade unions, monetarist dogmas, spreading protectionism, violence by extremists, increasing arms expenditure, growing international tensions—the parallels to half a century ago are deeply ominous and must not be ignored. The European trade union movement is convinced that economic recovery holds the key to overcoming the crises our societies are enduring, and that internationally coordinated measures are required to achieve this recovery".

The ETUC admits that no one country can act alone to reflate its economy for fear of sucking in imports and endangering the balance of payments. "But if the European economies act together then the results can be very different because one country's imports are of course another's exports. The best solution is for the industrialized countries as a whole to act together—but western Europe is big enough to act alone," the report says.

The ETUC puts forward six key demands:

Governments must intervene to ensure that there is much more investment;

Job creation and training schemes must be strengthend;

Working time must be reduced significantly;

Aid to developing countries must be increased substantially;

There must be a fair sharing of the burdens of change;

Inflation must be tackled with socially just policies, and not through unemployment.

Forecast of 7 per cent US inflation

From Our US Economic Correspondent
Washington, June 28

American inflation is likely to be close to 7 per cent in 1982 and this may be too cautious a forecast according to a senior Washington economist.

Mr Lawrence Kudlow, chief economist at the United States Office of Management and Budget, said: "People will be very surprised at the pattern of inflation rates in the next two years."

Mr Kudlow said that 5 per cent real economic growth was an attainable goal for 1982 for the United States. He noted, however, that some delays in implementing the tax cuts and some reduction in the size of these cuts might result in real growth falling short of this level.

He said there was no doubt that the United States would achieve 3½ per cent gross national product growth in each of the next three years, but the real challenge was to ensure that this greater growth was realized.

The forecast is based on Mr Kudlow's conviction that monetary policies will be held tight, with the Federal Reserve certain to reduce its money growth targets and on the attainment of public spending restraint. He said the latest budget votes in the Congress were particularly encouraging.

Mr. Kudlow, a former Wall Street economist, said that attitudes concerning the inflation outlook, which influence interest rates, were improving as a result of President Reagan's success in Congress. A clearer change in attitudes is likely to surface only when statutes forcing public spending restraint have been enacted.

He warned that a substantial premium may continue for some time in interest rate levels over inflation rate levels because of high government credit demands and low private savings.

Mr Kudlow, who together with the budget director, Mr David Stockman, played a major role in drafting President Reagan's economic forecasts in February, said he had seen no evidence to suggest that state and local governments will raise taxes as the Federal Government reduces federal taxes. He is optimistic that the overall scale of public finance, as a percentage of gross national product, will fall in the year ahead.

Mr Kudlow is not at all impressed or influenced by the talk by some Wall Street brokers of record high interest rates developing soon and of new bouts of severe inflation. He said the Administration had enormous support in the business community.

Mr Kudlow acknowledged that the Administration would seek more spending cuts in next year's budget battles. The low rate of inflation in 1982 of possibly 7 per cent could tempt Congressmen to relax, he added, and so fail to approve all the necessary cuts.

NEDC meeting looks to Ottawa summit

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Forthcoming negotiations on the renewal of the Gatt Multi Fibre Arrangement and the economic summit meeting in Ottawa next month are expected to form a major part of discussions at this week's meeting of the National Economic Development Council.

At the meeting, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, is scheduled to deliver a paper on the economic considerations of British foreign policy. Much time will be spent discussing international economic issues in the light of the Brandt Commission report, which called for more trade between industrialized and less developed countries. This North-South dialogue will form the basis of another major international economic summit meeting in Mexico in October.

The textiles industry is of much concern to both developed and less developed nations. Europe's textiles and clothing companies, which have been badly hit by the current recession, claim that a growth in the volume of imports from less developed countries has exacerbated problems that the existing MFA was designed to ameliorate.

In July, the EEC and the United States are scheduled to begin preliminary discussions on the renewal of the MFA. The industrialized countries have been urging the more developed textile exporting nations, especially Hongkong and South Korea, to hold back their exports to allow less developed countries to establish themselves and meet the objectives of the MFA.

In the United Kingdom textile and clothing industries, the recession has cost thousands of jobs and forced hundreds of companies out of business.

A detailed paper to be discussed at thoe NEDC meeting on Wednesday is understood to urge the Government to commit itself more effectively to coordinate the activities of different Government departments to provide a comprehensive framework for the textile and clothing industries to map out their future strategy.

US attacks new tin agreement

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, June 28

□ The text of the sixth International Tin Agreement under the UN Tin Conference has been strongly criticized by the United States and Bolivia.

As the largest consumer buying 26.9 per cent of world's tin, the United States says that the text "does not adequately provide for the central role and assured financing" of the 50,000 tonnes buffer stock—30,000 tonnes financed by governments and 20,000 tonnes from borrowing, with stock warrants in conjunction, if necessary, with government guarantees.

Under the existing agreement, expiring on June 30 next year, the buffer stock is only 20,000 tonnes and is mainly financed by producers—consumer's contributions being voluntary. Under the new agreement financing will be shared equally.

Bolivia, the fourth largest producer with 15.6 per cent world output, contends that the new agreement in its present form will do "irreparable damage" to producers and, in the long term, harm consumers as well.

The European Economic Community, having set aside its earlier reservations, told the conference's closing session at the weekend here that the text, as established in the resolution adopted, "organizes cooperation between producers and consumers on a satisfactory basis".

Apart from equal sharing of buffer financing, the new five-year agreement, introduces for the first time a trigger mechanism whereby export control (introduced by a two-thirds distributed majority when the buffer is at 35,000 tonnes and at 40,000 tonnes by a simple distributed majority) can be automatically modified within the minimal three-month period according to market situation and price.

In voicing the hope that both the United States and Bolivia would, on reflection, see that the new agreement was an improvement on the existing one and decide to join in it, Mr Peter Lai, conference chairman and executive chairman of the International Tin Conference, said that despite various objections it was a compromise package accepted by most participants.

BR consultancy eyes 40 projects abroad

By Our Commercial Editor

Transmark, British Rail's consultancy arm, in its best trading year so far raised turnover by a third last year and profits by 43 per cent. It is currently bidding for 40 key railway electrification schemes abroad against the three main competitors from France, Germany and Japan.

And British Rail's electrification expansion programme under its 10-year plan to be submitted to the Government is expected to considerably enhance Transmark's chances of securing overseas orders.

But Transmark's profits expansion is unlikely to make it a candidate for privatization, according to Mr Ken Smith, its managing director, because it is an integral part of British Rail.

Transmark's turnover last year of just over £6m—it was £4.5m the previous year—producing a net profit of £532,000 is only part of the benefit to Britain because United Kingdom suppliers of rail hardware, from locomotives to wiring and signalling equipment, are accustomed to working to British Rail specifications.

This puts them in a good position to bid successfully for contracts once Transmark has completed its consultancy work. Transmark's licensing and advising of an Australian version of British Rail's high speed train (HST) in New South Wales was followed by orders to Brush Electric Traction and General Electric Company (GEC) in Britain.

Most contracts for a £200m modernization and electrification project in Hongkong, for which Transmark was project manager, went to British suppliers, including Metro Cammell, Balfour Beatty, Westinghouse and Henry Boot and Sons.

Move to tighten rules on bargain offers

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The Institute of Practitioners in Advertising (IPA) is considering a suggestion by the Office of Fair Trading that there should be early amendments to the controversial Bargain Offers Order.

There has been mounting criticism of the two-year-old order which attempted to stop dubious claims by retailers in the furniture, bedding, carpets, consumer electronics goods and household electrical appliance sectors. In March, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, asked Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, to review the working of the order.

There has been increasing anxiety over how far some retailers, especially in the furniture, bedding and carpet trades, have been taking advantage of exemptions allowed under the order.

The IPA, which has a working party studying the problem, is campaigning for it to be dealt with by new legislation, either by amendments to the Trade Descriptions Act or a reformulation of the 1974 Prices Act. But new legislation might take up to two years to come into operation.

This is why the OFT is exploring the possibility of amending the Bargain Offers Order as an interim measure. The IPA is likely to turn this down because it believes the framework of the order, depending on the identification of specific practices, is essentially mistaken.

The IPA is particularly worried that the offers order is causing difficulties to reputable traders while the less scrupulous can manipulate it.

Mr Philip Circus, IPA's legal adviser who heads the working party, said yesterday: "These sort of claims against so many different criteria have created even more confusion for the consumer than existed before the bargain offers order came in."

Ready-assembled prices can be manipulated by retailers whose main trade is in goods like furniture whose final assembly is done by the consumer. A made-up version of the goods can be given a high shop price to make the non-assembled prices seem low by comparison.

Special order prices can be pitched high to give an apparentl favourable comparison.

ANGER AT BURBERRY JOB CUTS

By Our Industrial Staff

The decision of Burberry, the raincoat manufacturer, to make about 250 people redundant at its factory in Blyth, Northumberland, has aroused deeper concern that other firms in the area could follow suit.

Mr John Ryman, Labour MP for Blyth, has asked Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, for details of how much development grant was given to Burberry.

He is concerned that Burberry is not alone in having taken advantage of Government grants and then made large numbers of people redundant as soon as times became harder.

Blyth's special development area status was cancelled last year, so that firms can claim only 7½ per cent, instead of 22 per cent, aid for investment.

Mr Ryman said that Burberry's decision had been announced without any consultation.

Changes in defence stockpile will affect commodity trading and mining companies

America goes to market for metals

From Frank Vogl, US Economics Correspondent, Washington, June 28

The United States Government's General Services Administration has concluded a $78m (£40m) contract with Societe Zairoise de Commercialisation des Minerals, of Zaire, for 5.2 million pounds of cobalt for the American military stockpile. Changes are taking place in the stockpile that will have significant consequences for metals prices and mining companies.

There are 61 different materials in the stockpile and United States officials suggest that there are serious shortages of 23 of these, such as cobalt, bauxite, nickel, tantalum and the platinum group metals. But the stockpile is said to contain large amounts of some metals that need not be held.

The metals in the stockpile are worth about $15,000m, and according to Mr Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary of Commerce; "some $7,000m of those materials are excess to present national security needs". The plan is to sell the excess and buy materials that are in short supply.

In addition, the Administration is likely to seek funds from Congress to buy more materials for the stockpile. Mr James Watt, Secretary of the Interior, has established a task force that is likely to complete work by September on a new metals policy.

"Strategic metals are the sexy issue of this decade", said Mr Donald Nelson, a senior United States trade official. He said there is increasing sensitivity to the fact that many nations have shortages of vital metals and may become highly dependent on South Africa and the Soviet Union for supplies.

Plans are developing for the sale of a large volume of tungsten from the United States stockpile, as well as up to 150 million ounces of silver and up to 150,000 tons of tin.

The General Services Administration may take years to complete these sales, because it has no intention of dumping vast amounts on the markets and causing price crashes and because of litigation. The agency is being sued by Associated Metals and Minerals in New York for influencing market prices because it sold 1,000 tons of tin last year.

To build up the stockpiles of metals, the Reagan Administration will look first to domestic producers. It may offer some long-term contracts. For example, the Noranda Company currently wants certain price assurances and long-term orders before going ahead with a domestic cobalt operation. Secretary Watt is likely to strip away many environmental and land protection regulations that serve as disincentives to domestic mining.

The United States is unlikely to become involved in negotiating import contracts with foreign governments for metals, said Mr Frank Santucci, a metals expert in the office of the United States trade representative. He said, "We have not been approached by South Africa for a metals trade agreement."

The Administration wants to avoid a situation where it subsidizes domestic metals producers, then finds they are producing too much for home consumption and faces complaints under the Gatt for exporting subsidized products. The aim will be to build up the stockpile from both domestic and foreign sources.

Mr Nelson said industrialized nations should cooperate to build strategic metals stockpiles. He said the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development was unsuccessful in this area because of the determination of numerous countries, such as Switzerland and Sweden, to be secretive. Mining companies may become still more popular takeover targets in the United States as a result of the encouragement the Government will give to this industry. And on commodity markets, the buying and selling by the General Services Administration will assuredly be a major price factor.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

SDRs come out of the shadows

Ever since special drawing rights were dreamt up some 13 years ago as a supplementary reserve asset to the strong currencies, they have failed to break out of the confines of central bank transactions and the occasional dealings of the International Monetary Fund. Until early this year the use of SDRs in private transactions was virtually unknown. SDRs never succeeded in this "paper gold" role, partly because the problem of the world liquidity shortage which so dominated international monetary thinking in the 1960s disappeared with the emergence of huge United States and United Kingdom current account deficits and partly because the breakdown of the fixed exchange-rate system and the rise in the price of gold, to which SDRs were first linked, added a new element of volatility to their value.

In the past year, the IMF has made a concerted effort to make SDRs more attractive as a reserve asset and judging by the development of SDR markets in the private sector already this year this has met with some success. The major breakthrough was undoubtedly the simplification in the method of valuing SDRs away from the previous basket of 16 currencies to just 5 major currencies. Not only does this make SDR rates easier to calculate since the exchange rates of the currencies in the new basket are being set throughout the day, but with well-developed domestic and Eurocurrency markets, SDR interest rates can also be calculated more satisfactorily.

Originally designed with the more limited aim of increasing the role of SDRs as an official reserve asset, the changes have had more impact on the commercial market with an increasing acceptance of them, especially in the Eurocurrency market. Although statistics are hard to come by—one estimate puts the size of the SDR market in London at upwards of 5,000m which could be a little optimistic—there is no doubt that the volume of time deposits, certificates of deposit, bonds and syndicated credits (Ireland jumped on the bandwagon last Friday with a 90m SDR loan) has grown significantly.

Earlier this year, seven major international banks in London decided to establish a market in SDR certificates-of-deposit and more recently some banks introduced SDR current accounts to facilitate the settlement of SDR transactions. Last week, the London branch of the First National Bank of Chicago took another initiative in trying to enhance the role of SDRs with a number of services aimed at developing the secondary market in SDR certificates-of-deposit, which are estimated to make up perhaps a tenth of the London SDR denominated market. These services include the provision of short-term loans in SDRs to help finance trading and investment in the certificate-of-deposit sector of the market and eliminate the exchange risk and the establishment of a clearing centre for SDR CD paper.

For some time it has been apparent that the difficulty in liquidating SDR paper has been a major disadvantage to private investors, illustrated by the wide buy-and-sell quotations in the market. First Chicago argues that an active secondary market will provide investors with the liquidity and depth that any active market requires to develop.

All this activity does not mean that SDRs are suddenly going to take off. Already there have been some signs that the market has been hit by the strength of the dollar which makes the presumed stability of SDR less attractive. And there are plenty of practical problems for the banks like the extra cost, compared with the European Currency Unit, of covering forward open foreign exchange exposure when SDR positions are unmatched. So it is likely that the market will only ever be able to deal in quite large amounts.

Gold

A temporary setback

Gold's fall from $668 an ounce last October to $444 on Friday has been virtually unbroken. No more is there talk of its reaching $1,000; instead thought is being given to the unthinkable: that gold could collapse below $400, a level at which the profitability of many mines would be impaired. If the relentlessly downward pointing trend of the charts is to be believed, the pessimism is justified.

The argument for a continued weakness in the gold price, if not a further decline, is well rehearsed. Previous expectations were exaggerated; high interest rates and yields from Government securities have blighted gold as they have equities; the new-found strength of the dollar has revived faith in the currency; and gold shares the general malaise of commodity markets.

Not all these factors have coincided or been equally important over the past six months or so. But they have clearly been sufficiently powerful—in whatever combination—to neutralize such political crises as might have encouraged the metal. Indeed, it is remarkable that the gold market has apparently taken no cognizance of the impending Congress of the Polish Communists, now barely a fortnight away.

Fortunately, while political disasters may be sufficient to reverse the gold price trend, they are not necessary. Gold may have lost its attraction as an investment, for the moment at least, but its price is supported by its alter ego of a commodity. Gold has a production cost and fabrication rather than investment or central bank purchases is the biggest constituent of demand.

Inflation should also put a floor below gold. There does appear to be a rough correlation between the general price level and the price of gold, although it is not one which allows for accurate forecasts. If the great upsurge in the gold price during the 1970s was in part a response to gold's being artificially restrained for half a century, the current decline cannot ignore inflation for ever. Anyone with a bit of patience who takes a long view of gold now is unlikely to be disappointed.

● *Like the humble p/e ratio before it, the reverse yield gap is now under attack as a valid investment tool. W. Greenwell & Co, the stockbroker, argues that the gap—ie, the yield on long gilts minus the average yield on equities—has become a fickle indicator of equity market cheapness or dearness.*

The gap currently stands at over 8 per cent, the level at which some analysts traditionally argue that share prices have reached a notional ceiling. But Greenwell points out that the gap was also above 8 per cent at the end of 1975: in the intervening period the equity market has doubled.

Therefore, the notion that the level of the yield gap is a good long-time measure of whether the equity market will rise or fall is not supportable in Greenwell's view. The firm advises investors to pay no heed to its present high level, declaring that equities may be held in check by high interest rates in the short-term, but that shares will begin to rise again on the resumption of earnings and dividend growth or when interest rates begin to fall.

Unfortunately, Greenwell does not commit itself to a forecast on when the latter development may occur, although it does see economic recovery permitting the flow through of inflation into higher earnings and dividends in 1982.

Property

Rate relief in prospect

It is an open secret that the Government plans to bring in a bill this autumn to control local authority rates in time to catch increases threatened from April, 1982. For leading property companies, action will come not a moment too soon. Profit-starved companies are reassessing accommodation needs at a time when rents are already falling behind inflation. Such rents are customarily reviewed every five years, but rates (and service charges) normally go up every year.

In Edinburgh, according to surveyors Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks, rates have already caught up with rents, and in the south the new Greater London Council has ambitious spending plans that must be paid for by somebody. Most quoted property companies have portfolios weighted towards Central London. In the City prime rents are now on average £24 a square foot and rates £13.70. Service charges could well be £4. It is, of course, the total accommodation cost that matters to a would-be tenant.

Some observers maintain that foreign banks and multi-national companies have the money to pay, and indeed find that London is not the most expensive of capitals. If the Greater London Council curbs office development, scarcity will speed up the rise in rents as happened before in the days of Mr George Brown. If rates can be curbed, perhaps they will turn out to be right.

Money and prices: facts that bear out the link

The pivotal assumption in the Government's economic policies is that there is a link between money and prices. If no such link exists, the intellectual case for the emphasis on money supply control is shattered. Indeed, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the validity of monetary policy as a cure for inflation is the most lively political debating point in Britain today.

Despite this, suprisingly little attention is paid to the facts. The omission is all the more remarkable because the relevant data are readily available in well-known official publications, such as *Economic Trends* and *Financial Statistics*.

The focus of monetary policy is *sterling M3*, an aggregate which includes notes and coin in circulation with the public and all sterling bank deposits held by United Kingdom residents. Nevertheless, we will instead use "M3," comprised of *sterling M3* and foreign currency deposits held by United Kingdom residents. The reason is that foreign currency deposits have become steadily more important owing to Britain's growing international financial connexions and, with the abolition of exchange controls in October, 1979, they are just as much "money" as sterling deposits.

Money supply statistics were first compiled in their present form in 1963 after a recommendation in the Radcliffe report of 1959. We will take the fourth quarter of 1963 as our starting point and finish in the fourth quarter of 1980. The dates have not been selected to produce a required result, but to correspond with the longest time-span of comparable figures.

MONEY AND PRICES 1963-80

	Average annual % rise in: Money supply	Gross national product (at market prices)	Value of velocity of circulation at end period
At 4th quarter 1963			2.86
From 4th qt. 1963 to 4th qt. 1967	6.6	6.3	2.83
From 1st qt. 1968 to 4th qt. 1971	8.1	10.4	3.09
From 1st qt. 1972 to 4th qt. 1975	19.0	17.4	2.92
From 1st qt. 1976 to 4th qt. 1980	17.0	19.9	3.23
From 4th qt. 1963 to 4th qt. 1980	11.8	12.5	3.23

The velocity of circulation is the ratio of GNP at current market prices, seasonally adjusted and expressed at an annual rate, to the quarterly average of monthly money stock seasonally adjusted.

Sources: *Economic Trends 1981 Annual Supplement* and May, 1981 *Financial Statistics.*

Over the 17 years the money supply rose 6.61 times or at an annual rate of 11.8 per cent, while gross national product (at market prices) went up 7.46 times, equivalent to an annual rate of 12.5 per cent. The retail price index notched up an average increase of 10.0 per cent a year and was just over five times higher in late 1980 than in late 1963.

The basic premise of monetarism is that there is a stable relationship between the rise in the money supply and in money national income. As the underlying growth rate of output is set by "real factors", such as technological change, an increase in monetary expansion adds to inflation.

In fact, the trend rate of output growth seems to have varied little over the 17-year period at about 2 per cent a year. A monetarist would not be surprised, therefore, if money supply growth of about 12 per cent a year was associated with inflation of about 10 per cent. That was more or less what happened.

However, this evidence is not conclusive by itself. If there had been rapid money growth and slow inflation in the 1960s, and slow money growth and rapid inflation in the 1970s, the strong relationship over the period as a whole would fail to persuade. It is necessary to look at the statistics over shorter time-scales.

No serious economist has suggested that the rate of money supply growth in one month directly influences the retail price index in the same month or another specific month sometime later. Even one year's monetary growth may not constitute a strong enough force to alter inflationary pressures. Instead, we need to examine a whole business cycle, lasting about four years, if we want to detect the inflationary impact of changes in the money supply growth rate.

This exercise is carried out in the accompanying table. The message is clear-cut. In the two early sub-periods chosen, 1963-67 and 1967-71, annual money supply growth was in the 6 to 8 per cent area and the annual increase in gross national product averaged 6 to 10 per cent. In the two later sub-periods, 1971-75 and 1975-80, annual money supply growth was typically 17 to 19 per cent and the annual increase in gross national product was 17 to 20 per cent.

The period divides neatly into two halves—the moderate money growth and moderate inflation 1960s; and the high money growth and high inflation 1970s. Again, a monetarist would not be surprised. The evidence conforms closely to his expectations.

There is another way of stating the facts. To say that changes in the rate of inflation are related to changes in the money supply implies that the speed at which money turns over in the economy—or the velocity of circulation—is roughly constant. Any deviation in velocity from its long-run equilibrium value should, sooner or later, be reversed.

In the last column of the table we show the value of the velocity of circulation. It has altered over the seventeen years, being 13 per cent higher at the end of 1980 than at the end of 1963. But this 13 per cent change has to be compared with leaps of 561 per cent in the money supply and 646 per cent in gross national product.

There is much scepticism, frequently expressed and widely shared, about the relationship between money and prices. The doubters will probably protest against the evidence presented here that it is too simple. Because it lacks the rigour of a full-scale econometric model, it is unsophisticated and unconvincing.

In fact, numerous highly elaborate statistical tests on the demand for money (ie, people's desire to hold notes, coin and bank deposits) have been carried out in universities, the Bank of England and the Treasury. Until 1973 nearly all such tests showed that the demand for money was stable, confirming the view that higher monetary growth results in higher inflation.

Since 1973 the econometric work has drawn less emphatic conclusions. This may be because the British monetary scene has been topsy-turvy since the Barber boom, hindering the identification of underlying trends.

But the most recent in-depth study, in a Treasury paper on *The Role of Money in Determining Prices: a Reduced Form Approach*, by Simon Wren-Lewis, concluded that: "Generally we could accept the strict monetarist proposition that a 1 per cent change in money would lead to a 1 per cent change in prices in the long run, with the main effect coming after a lag of between six quarters and three years." This important work on the most politically sensitive subject of the day has had no publicity, although whether this is a comment on the Treasury or the media is unclear.

The Government's critics may dismiss the similarity between money supply and price level changes as a fluke. But there are two kinds of fluke—those which are impressive and interesting and those which are not. Those who advocate non-monetary methods of defeating inflation have an obligation to point out a statistical "fluke" of comparable consistency and regularity.

Tim Congdon

Tyneside's untouchable warship

The Kharg, moored peacefully since being finished 18 months ago.

In the wake of the disclosures by Mr John Nott, the Defence Secretary, over the future shape of Britain's armed forces both the Royal Navy, and the builders of the Navy's ships, are studying just how they are likely to be affected.

It is debatable that nowhere is the scrutiny greater than in a shipbuilding centre like Tyneside, the home of Swan Hunter Shipbuilders. In the past it has been used to a steady flow of Ministry of Defence orders to supplement its merchant ship contracts.

Unfortunately, the flow has dried up and it is well over two years since Swans received its last warship order, HMS York, a "stretched" Type 42 guided missile destroyer.

But if its naval order books are destitute, on the surface at least, the Tyne is rich. On a mile-long stretch of the river near Wallsend three ships with a total contract price approaching £600m are moored.

Two constitute Swan Hunter's only other Ministry of Defence buildings, the second and third in the Invincible-class anti-submarine carrier programme—HMS Illustrious and HMS Ark Royal.

The third, lying neatly between the two is complete, and has, in fact, been finished for nearly 18 months.

She is a £40m fleet support ship, the Kharg, ordered for his Imperial Navy by the late Shah of Iran more than five years ago.

She was launched by Princess Manijeh Pahlavi, wife of the Shah's half-brother Prince Gholam Reza-Pahlavi in February, 1977, but has since languished, unwanted and unloved by everyone except the Iranians—and even they now appear to have deserted her.

When it finished the advanced 20,000-ton vessel the shipyard, conscious that it might find itself with a political hot potato, washed its hands of the ship and has steadfastly refused to have anything to do with her ever since.

Swan says that the Kharg has been built, paid for, and delivered according to contract and that is the end of its involvement. So great is the company's unwillingness to touch the untouchable that when the Kharg's berth needed dredging a few months ago, seamen from HMS Fearless, refitting across the Tyne in dry dock at South Shields, were called in to move her.

In order to render the company immune from future claims should the Iranians ever come back for their ship, Swan Hunter employees are forbidden to go on board.

That means that the only people to go on board the deserted craft these days are members of the Tyne Harbour Master's staff who are periodically obliged to renew her mooring wires when they chafe through and part.

Meanwhile in Whitehall, the Government's official position according to the Department of Trade is that there has been no change in the status of the ship and an export licence is still "under consideration".

The Kharg is classed as a man of war—though her heaviest armament is an Otto-Melara 60mm automatic gun—but that classification means that she has to have an export licence before she can sail.

The Government started to consider the question of the Kharg's export licence at the time of the American hostage crisis and has continued to do so following an agreement in April, 1980, by European foreign ministers to suspend sales of military equipment to Iran.

There is no question of the Iranians not wanting their ship. They have applied for the licence, accused Britain of acting "shamelessly", saying they need the vessel to press their war with Iraq, and have even threatened court action. But, as the United Kingdom has broken no law, the Iranians can only, for the time being at least, stand by while their property deteriorates.

A caretaker crew of about 200 Iranians grew tired of waiting and went home in September after first "mothballing" the ship and its equipment.

Richard Capstick

China rediscovers free enterprise

China has just rehabilitated some 700,000 former small businessmen who were denounced by the Maoist regime as capitalist exploiters. This is part of a wider rethinking of economic policy which has taken place under the pragmatic influence of Mr Deng Xiaoping, Vice-Chairman of the party.

Material incentives, individual initiative and inequality are now accepted as necessary engines of economic development. The ideological fervour with which Chairman Mao tried to drive the cumbersome machinery of central planning inherited from the Soviet Union is now recognized as inadequate. Egalitarianism has become an "anti-socialist error" and official doctrine proclaims that it is no sin to get rich.

"Facts have proved", a recent article said, "that it amounts to sheer illusion to suppose that socialism can be built by deliberately preventing people getting rich. It is equally absurd to maintain a low level of income for people in relatively prosperous areas or units to prevent a possible polarization of society."

Not that anyone in China is in much danger of becoming rich. Annual income per capita is $256 and is not expected to exceed $1,000 even by the year 2,000. Growth rates are not promising, as a new report by the World Bank points out. China remains fairly backward in most of its industries, cumbersome in its administration, and astonishingly inefficient in its use of energy.

However, the new pragmatism at least holds out some hope that the largely misdirected and stifled energies of the Chinese will now be harnessed to better purpose.

This pragmatism is not, of course, a new intellectual discovery. Mr Deng Xiaoping was pressing for something like these policies as far back as 1961. It does not, he said, matter whether the cat is black or white as long as it catches mice. He was branded a "capitalist roader" for his pains and fell periodically out of favour with his boss.

Even earlier, in the 1950s, another Vice-Chairman, Mr Chen Yun, now influential at the age of 75, was calling for greater reliance on market forces and a mixture of private and state ownership in agriculture. It is only since the death of Mao and the eclipse of his followers that these men have been able to start putting the ideas of their youth into practice.

Much of the talk is very similar to that of Soviet and East European reformers of the 1960s as they cast around for ways of introducing elements of market discipline into the system. But the Chinese solution is somewhat different, at any rate as explained to visiting journalists.

The essence of the reforms now being introduced is that enterprises must first meet quotas set up by the planning authority, but will then be free to plan and market the rest of their production as they wish. Whereas the Soviet system offers little incentive to overfulfil norms, because this merely causes them to be raised the following year, the Chinese say that they will deliberately set the quotas some 20-40 per cent below total production capacity so as to leave enterprises plenty of scope for free enterprise.

About 6,000 enterprises are now said to be taking part in this experiment; and they are given eight rights, which include the right to keep 15-25 per cent profits made outside the state plan, to expand production with their own funds, to market part of their production directly, to keep some of their foreign exchange earnings for the import of foreign technology or raw materials, to decide their own bonuses within a range approved by the state, and to penalize those who cause heavy losses to the state, including directors and party secretaries.

A somewhat similar system is applied to agricultural communes. The production teams, which remain the basic units, can break themselves down into smaller groups, even individual families, and work on a sort of contract system. This leaves them with considerable freedom to organize their time as they wish, to decide on the best crops to plant and to work for themselves when their quotas have been met. In addition, private plots can now take 15 per cent of the land, instead of 7 per cent.

A commune I visited near Chengdu, in the prosperous Sichuan province, consisted of 7,200 households organized into 114 production teams. Before 1978, I was told, all workers were paid the same regardless of what they produced, so many took no interest whatever.

Under the new system targets are set for groups or households, but everything produced above these targets goes into something like a free market.

Small private enterprises are now encouraged in the towns as well as the country, and are multiplying. They can employ up to two people besides the family. This is widely welcomed by consumers who have suffered badly from lack of small service industries, such as tailors and repair shops.

Officials claim that the results of the new system are already conspicuous and that output of enterprises included in the new experiment increased last year more than that of enterprises outside it. Profits delivered to the state rose by 7.4 per cent.

However, the economy is in trouble. There has been a bad famine south of Peking and United Nations help has been requested. Reports of poverty come from areas of the north. Inflation is rising and unemployment is said to affect about 20 million out of an urban workforce of less than 100 million. Unrest and stoppages have also been reported.

The first attempt of the pragmatists to rush into industrial expansion with foreign help has had to be sharply cut back. Capital construction has been cut by about 40 per cent and orders worth about $2,000m have been cancelled. Half-finished projects have ground to a standstill, leaving machinery rusting in the open.

There was, in fact, a massive miscalculation on China's part. Few proper feasibility studies were made; estimates of oil production turned out to be grossly inflated; and no one properly calculated the infrastructure required to make proper use of these huge projects.

A steel works supplied by the West Germans, for instance, is working at only about 30 per cent of capacity because of a shortage of electricity. Other projects suffer from a hopeless lack of transport facilities.

The country is therefore in a stage of massive readjustment which will last anything from three to ten years, depending on whom you talk to. The main lines of thinking are now beginning to look right, with the emphasis on light industry, agriculture, communications and energy, but there is still a huge shortage of skills and experience.

Clearly, it is going to be a long time before China's 1,000 million people develop the commercial potential which places like Hongkong, Singapore, and Taiwan show that they have in them.

Perhaps we should all be selfishly grateful to Chairman Mao for holding back the mainland Chinese for so long and thereby delaying the terrifying impact which they could one day have on the world economy.

Richard Davy

Business Diary profile: Accounting for Joseph Connor

As President Reagan resumed the struggle to get his tax changes through Congress, his first hundred days having been interrupted by John Hinckley's bullet, he had—and has—an unlikely supporter in Joseph Connor.

It is not in itself unlikely that Connor, as chairman and senior partner of America's biggest accountancy firm, Price Waterhouse, should support a pro-business Republican.

What is unusual, however, is that Connor should be so outspoken, so public a supporter, for in the United States, as to an even greater extent here in the United Kingdom, the tradition is that accountants speak their minds only behind closed doors.

Not so Joseph E. Connor. He, too, like the top man in the other seven of the big eight accountancy firms, shuttles between New York and Washington to testify before Congressional committees on the technical aspects of tax bills.

Unlike his peers however, Connor and Price Waterhouse have—as he will tell anybody who asks or will listen—"a policy" on government accountability, small business, and tax legislation.

He and Price Waterhouse favour accelerated tax depreciation, including the lowering of the maximum rate of tax on investment income from 70 to 50 per cent.

And not only does Connor/P W, alone of the big eight accountancy firms, have such a policy, since he became chairman three years ago he has made Price Waterhouse the only one, in the words of the firm's glossy brochure, "to speak out as a firm on broad issues of public policy".

This Connor, a 50-year-old Pittsburgher, does in articles, in interviews and in speeches at home and abroad.

Connor is no cigar-chomping Babbitt, but a mild-mannered, soft-spoken rather owlish man. The subject that most animates him is an accounting issue, and one that strikes a chord throughout the West—accounting for inflation.

Connor was elected to the policy board of Price Waterhouse at the start of the period of oil price inflation, but it was not for another five years that he was to become chairman and was thus able publicly to argue for the changes he sought.

"What is the biggest accounting issue, right now, in the whole world?" he asks. "It's clear to me. How do you account for inflation?—and nobody's doing it.

"It's a tragedy that accountants didn't step up to that problem 10 years ago. In the United States during the 1960s there was a go-go mentality: part of the problem with American business management has been that their attention has been focused intensely on short-range results—next quarter's earnings, OK?

"Now I think what we have to do in accounting is to tell the story straight and consistently."



The frontiersman of American accountancy: Joseph Connor, chairman and senior partner of the United States firm of Price Waterhouse & Co.

He says that the reaction from PW clients to "going public" has given him "one of the better moments of my life".

"I got many letters of support from chief executive officers and companies, our clients and others, saying: 'I think you're on the right tack and it is time to get away from the standard press release of ever-increasing earnings; the stock market doesn't believe it in the first place'."

Though some clients did and still do have reservations, Connor says, none of them cancelled. Other accountancy firms shy away both from his opinions and his willingness to make them known.

"We are the only firm which is now pushing to include inflation in primary financial statements", he says.

Like the President, Connor made his name in the West before reaching his apotheosis in the East. The son of a broker, Connor read political science first at Pittsburgh and then at the Columbia postgraduate business school. He took some accountancy classes ("I thought I'd better also learn something that I might earn a living at") and on leaving in 1956 joined PW in New York.

Between 1972 and 1976, however, he was in Los Angeles as partner in charge of Price Waterhouse's four southern California offices. He then had a spell as managing partner running the 18 PW offices in the Anchorage-Honolulu-Denver triangle.

In California he was "engagement" partner—that is, he signed "Price Waterhouse" to the accounts of Carnation, MCA and Socal, as in New York he did so with Exxon. Though he no longer signs their books, Connor still stays close to these major clients.

Again, like the President, Connor has hitched his horse to some unexpected rails since his California days. In Zurich, for example, he spoke this year to the Swiss-American Chamber of Commerce on "Overcoming barriers to international trade and investment".

His gravamen was that although it looks as if Reagan wants to maintain traditional neutrality to the growing tide of foreign investment in the United States, he will have a hard ride in Congress if European governments continue to discriminate against American investment in and exports to their countries.

Back home, whether addressing the American Banking Institute in Chicago or sharing the platform with senators at American Mining Congress in Phoenix, he preaches other messages.

Why should there be any distinction in tax terms between earned or unearned income, he asks? The United States, he says, has "probably the world's most complex tax system"

Connor has been speaking his and PW's mind for three years now: he has three years of his chairmanship to run and can be elected for a further five-year term.

If he is reelected, then his belief in speaking out will have been vindicated publicly—and even if he is not, Connor probably would not regret a single syllable.

Ross Davies

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Norcros rises to £22m

By Catherine Gunn

Engineering, construction and consumer goods group Norcros reports pretax profits of £22.4m for the year to March 31.

This is in line with market expectations and compares with profits of £19.2m in 1979-80. Sales rose from £285m to £311m during the year. Mr Ken Roberts has succeeded Mr John Sheffield as chairman.

As forecast at the time of the rights issue, the final dividend has been maintained at 5.09p gross on the increased capital, after a 2.8p gross interim payment.

Most of the profit improvement came from international operations, which contributed £9.5m against £7.4m. They include businesses acquired when Norcros bought Johnson-Richard Tiles in 1979.

Here, engineering recovered from the strike and losses of £337,000, to make £3.84m, in spite of tough trading conditions. Construction also improved, largely by chasing the refurbishment market in the absence of new building contracts, and made £5.04m against £4.77m.

Consumer products raised their contribution by £1m to £5.67m, in spite of losses of more than £1m at Hygena, which has seen more remedial action and is expected to lose less money this year. It last made money in 1973.

The turnround in engineering profits was offset by a £3.5m drop in print and packaging profits, to £3.02m. An improvement in those markets is hoped for later this year.

Capital spending of £32m is planned over the next year or so, with overseas operations taking £21m of that. Group borrowings will rise again to help meet that, from the year-end figure of £26.6m net of £6m cash, against net debt of £32m a year earlier. Interest costs last year were £6.4m against £5.5m. The £11.1m rights issue proceeds were partly used to meet a £7.2m net cash outflow from the group in 1980-81.

Disposal and redundancy costs during the year of nearly £3m are shown as extraordinary items. The management structure has been reorganized since January.

Stonehill slumps to £615,000

Stonehill Holdings' pretax profits crashed to £615,000 in the year to March 29 last—less than a third of the previous year's record of £2.04m. Turnover, too, was lower at £18.54m, compared with 1979-80's record £21.19m.

However, the total dividend of the group, which makes domestic furniture, is being maintained at 12.14p gross. The chairman, Mr Philip Steinberg, points out that the latest results were achieved at a time when many in the furniture industry were incurring substantial losses. "The maintenance of our dividend illustrates the strength of the company and our confidence in the future."

Braid is almost breaking even

On turnover down from £22.1m to £17.96m, the Braid Group's pretax loss increased from £180,000 to £224,000 in the six months to March 31, 1981. However, the chairman, Mr Denby Bamford, explains that of the first-half loss, no less than 182,000 was incurred in the first three months, before the measures that have been taken to eradicate losses had had time to show results.

In the second quarter, the loss was cut to £42,000 and the group is currently trading at near to break-even point at the pretax level. No interim dividend is being paid; shareholders in this group of vehicle distributors did not receive any ordinary payment for 1979-80. Mr Bamford will be disappointed if the group is not trading profitably by the end of the current year. For 1979-80, it lost £873,000 pretax.

Whatlings hopes to resume dividends

Although showing increased profits for the first half-year, Whatlings, civil engineering and building contractors, are not paying an interim dividend, but the board hopes to resume dividend payments at the year-end. In the half-year to March 31, pretax profits rose from £99,000 to £131,000. Turnover of £14.46m—against £11.92m last time—was the highest ever for a winter period. The board finds the full year's profit difficult to forecast; but it considers that the present position will improve. For 1979-80, Whatlings paid an interim of 1.28p gross, but no final.

Hargreaves' outlook

Mr David Peake, chairman of the Hargreaves Group, states in his annual report that the board is very much aware of the importance of dividends in the relationship between the group and its shareholders and the board intends to return to previous levels of dividend payments as soon as circumstances permit.

A programme of expansion, by acquisition and otherwise, in those of the group's traditional activities which have particular relevance to the generation, use and conservation of energy, is well advanced.

The opportunities offered by the fall in sterling's value

Brokers' views

The equity market is back in the doldrums now that the economic revovery hopes that fuelled the spring surge in share prices have proved premature.

Stockbrokers, however, have not completely abandoned their inherent optimism, judging by the latest batch of recommendations to clients from leading firms.

Henry Cooke, Lumsden, for example, points out that although recovery hopes may have been deferred for six months, at least the United States economic outlook is steadily improving. And it adds that renewed support for the United Kingdom equity market should appear in late autumn, as the British industrial scene shows more obvious improvement.

In the meantime, Cooke, Lumsden believes that sterling's current weakness, particularly against the dollar, offers trading opportunities for a wide range of groups tnd suggests nine companies whose shares should be bought.

Allied Colloids, a producer of specialist chemicals, heads its alphabetical list. This group exports 75 per cent of its products and suffered a profits setback of 45 per cent last year. But the broker suggests that with the current oil surplus, the weakness of sterling and interest rates looking to have peaked, Allied looks well placed for 1981.

James Capel is urging clients to buy Bowater, the paper, packaging and building products group, which carried out major rationalization of its United Kingdom operations last year while achieving a substantial improvement in profits from North America.

Capel believes that the world economics of pulp and paper manufacture have shifted heavily in favour of Canada and the United States, mainly as a result of low wood and energy costs. American wood can, in fact, be 50 per cent cheaper than in many parts of Europe and Asia.

Bowater should be an important beneficiary of this shift, with capacity in the United States and Canada to produce nearly two million tons of pulp and paper. Capel thinks the company is well placed to achieve substantial profits growth over the next few years.

Strauss Turnbull thinks that the demand likely to be stimulated by the royal wedding for Wedgwood's fine china products is but one of many reasons why the group's shares should be bought.

Quilter Hilton Goodison advises clients to buy shares in Property Holding & Investment Trust and also to take up the recent rights issue of 8½ per cent convertible loan stock. It expects profits to rise by 34 per cent to £3.5m this year and sees further steady profits growth as rent reviews and conversions come through.

Gittins likes the look of Brunning, the advertising and marketing group, which diversified into caravan distribution, printing and boat building. It says that recent sales of the group's Maidenhead premises has produced an extremely strong balance sheet and that the shares look exceptionally good value given the current high yield.

Richard Allen

Through a glass darkly at Scottish & Newcastle

Scottish & Newcastle heads this week's list of trading statements, which is shorter as the summer holiday season gets into full swing.

In a period when beer sales continue to fall and two of the leading brewers have just announced further price reductions, thereby increasing the already fierce price war, the figures are likely to arouse a considerable amount of interest.

Also reporting this week is insurance broker Minet Holdings which weighs in with first quarter results on Friday.

It is a thin week for economic statistics. The week gets under way today with the quarterly analysis of bank advances for mid-May from the Bank of England. This is followed on Wednesday by the advance energy statistics for May from the Department of Energy.

Scottish & Newcastle's full-year profits, due out on Thursday, are expected to reflect the continuing fall in demand for beer and the fierce competition that has followed.

At the halfway stage the group reported pretax profits down from £22.6m to £19.3m on sales up from £239.8m to £277.3m. Analysts expect little improvement during the second half with estimates ranging from £30m to £36m compared with £39m last time.

Nevertheless, the dividend looks safe and the betting is on a maintained payment of 4.1p gross.

This week



Mr Peter Balfour, chairman of Scottish and Newcastle Breweries.

TODAY—No interims announced. Finals: Brent Walker, British Cinematograph Theatres, Brown & Tawse, Country Gentleman's Association, Hazlewood Foods, Arthur Holden & Sons, London & Liverpool Trust, Munton Bros, and Regalian Properties.

TOMORROW—No interims announced. Finals: BET Omnibus Services, British Tar Products, Courts (Furnishers), Sutcliffe Speakman, Textured Jersey, and Wolverhampton Steam Laundry.

WEDNESDAY—Interims: Barranquilla Investments, Bett Bros, Burns-Anderson, Granada Group, and Robert Kitchen Taylor. Finals: Avana Group, Great Northern Telegraph, Jacksons Bourne End, Stead & Simpson, and Technology Investment Trust.

THURSDAY—Interims: Birmingham Pallet Group, Blundell-Permoglaze Holdings, and Thermal Syndicate. Finals: Bromsgrove Casting & Machining, Centrovincial Estates, General Electric, NCC Energy, and Scot & Newcastle.

FRIDAY—Interims: Minet Holdings (first quarter).

Padang Jawa takeover

Padang Jawa Rubber Estate has agreed to buy Fred Bentley Ltd., a London restaurateur and wholesaler. Talks are also advanced for the takeover of Osborn King (Oxford) a retailer of country clothing and weatherwear, in an expansion of the company's present business. The total price is £700,000 cash. Padang's board has agreed that until the completion of the takeovers, no further dealings should take place in Padang's shares.

Business appointments

New assignments at Wells Fargo Bank

Vice-presidents Mr Riad Ghali and Mr William M. Scearce have been given new assignments in Wells Fargo Bank's International Banking Group. Mr Ghali has been transferred from San Francisco to London, where he will manage the Middle East and Africa area of the International Group. Mr Scearce, who previously held the London post, has been named manager of the Miami branch of Wells Fargo Bank International. Mr Scearce will also manage the central America/Caribbean/Venezuela area of the International Banking Group.

Mr Philip Tedder, who has been on a two-year secondment to the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers, returns to Deloitte Haskins & Sells as a partner in the London practice office on July 1.

Mr John M. Clay is retiring as executive chairman of Richard Clay and Company on June 30. Mr Clay joined the company in 1936 and has been chairman for five years. He is succeeded by Mr Charles G. Birchall, who has been a director since 1965, while Mr J. Dundas Hamilton becomes non-executive vice-chairman. Mr Roderick Boyd and Mr Simon Clay become joint managing directors, responsible for group manufacturing and sales/marketing, respectively.

Mr I. J. S. Henderson has been appointed to the board of London and Manchester Assurance Company with effect from July 1.

Sir Adrian Cadbury, chairman, Cadbury Schweppes, has joined the advisory editorial board of Personnel Management, official monthly journal of the Institute of Personnel Management.

Mr Brian Jackson has been appointed to the board of Bejam Freezer Food Centres as buying director from July 1.

Mr Austin H. Pope, director aviation division, Dunlop, and chairman Dunlop Aviation Incorporated, USA, has been elected president of the Society of British Aerospace Companies for the coming year. He succeeds Mr Basil Blackwell, vice-chairman and chief executive of the Westland Group of companies, who, having completed a second term of office as president following the death of the late Mr E. L. Beverley, is unable, due to other commitments, to fill the office of deputy president. Mr A. H. C. Greenwood, deputy chairman of British Aerospace Public Ltd. Company, who was president of the society from 1970 to 1972, becomes deputy president. Sir Austin Pearce, chairman of British Aerospace, has been elected as the society's vice-president and Mr. Michael J. Cobham, chairman of Flight Refuelling, was reelected as treasurer for the coming year.

Rediffusion reaches £19m

Rediffusion, the television rental and retail group controlled by British Electric Traction, lifted pretax profits by £2.1m to £19.2m in the 12 months to March 31.

With most of the improvement coming in the second-half, the result brings to an end a three-year period in which profits have remained virtually static.

The group celebrates the progress with an increase in the final dividend from 5.7p to 6.07p gross, which raises the total for the year by just under 5 per cent to 7.86p gross.

Turnover increased by 13 per cent to £248m, but much of the pretax improvement has stemmed from the group's decision in the previous year to pull out of unprofitable areas like marine radar and audio retailing in the North East.

Interest charges weighed heavily on the result, although they were down from £4.85m to £4.16m. However, Rediffusion has managed to reduce year-end net borrowings from just under £21m to £4.6m, helped by the disposal of a controlling stake in a Hongkong television station, which had been producing an annual loss of around £2m.

A £2m extraordinary credit reflects profits from this disposal and the sale of property in Hongkong. BET holds just under 58 per cent of the group's equity.

Recession hits Fortnum

Although its sales improved slightly, from £8.33m to £8.42m, in the 53 weeks to January 31 last, Fortnum and Mason's pretax profits tumbled from £578,000 to just £119,000. However, the total dividend is unchanged at 33.17p gross.

Mr G. H. Weston, the chairman, explains that the profit setback was due mainly to the recession which began in the spring of 1980. The abrupt downturn in retail spending had affected most departments throughout the store. The year's results had also been hit by management actions taken to lower costs, cut back stocks and reduce staff numbers.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Change on week	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
3,936	Airsprung Group	68	—	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9
1,175	Armitage & Rhodes	47	—	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.3
12,220	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
7,770	Deborah Services	101	−1	5.5	5.4	5.0	9.5
3,862	Frank Horsell	103	−1	6.4	6.2	3.2	5.9
9,246	Frederick Parker	64	+1	1.7	2.7	27.8	—
1,181	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
2,750	Jackson Group	110	+2	7.0	6.4	3.5	7.8
17,942	James Burrough	130	—	8.7	6.7	9.5	11.9
3,203	Robert Jenkins	314	−1	31.3	10.0	—	—
2,700	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
3,046	Torday Limited	198	—	15.1	7.6	7.6	13.1
3,098	Twinlock Ord	14½	—	—	—	—	—
2,184	Twinlock 15% ULS	80	+1	15.0	18.8	—	—
6,103	Unilock Holdings	40	—	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.8
13,003	Walter Alexander	103	—	5.7	5.5	5.7	9.1
5,881	W S Yeates	252	−1	13.1	5.2	4.8	9.7

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MARKET REPORTS

Difficult time for oil sector

Freight

While the tanker market continued on its gloomy course last week, confusion existed over Saudi Arabia's exact oil production plans. A number of reports from both Vienna and London suggested that this leading OPEC producer was to cut its output by some 450,000 barrels a day from the current level of some 10.3m barrels a day.

This situation only adds to the current difficulties facing the oil market with varying price structures and the glut in demand which has left tanker-chartering with desperate problems.

These problems were reflected in the market's performance over the past seven days. A quiet time was experienced overall, with little new inquiry and a limited number of fixtures being concluded which inevitably resulted in rate levels tending to weaken.

Certainly, this was the case in the Arabian Gulf where VLCC rate values for Western discharge slipped back farther to world scale 26. Rates on Eastern fixtures seem to have held up a little firmer as illustrated by one 210,000-tonner which secured worldscale 35 on a Gulf-to-Japan trip.

Few VLCCs were fixed last week so the amount of available tonnage is expected to have increased.

Among the Western bookings, Mobil fixed a 250,000-tonner promptly from the Gulf to the UK Continent/Caribbean at worldscale 26.5 (basis 10 knots) or worldscale 29.5 (basis 14 knots). In addition, there was an option for up to 180 days storage at $11,500 a day. Another charter involved the Italian state oil company, Agip, which fixed a 245,000-tonner at worldscale 26 with, in addition, an option of up to 90 days storage at $12,500 a day.

Little change was reported from any of the other loading areas, with the exception of the Caribbean which appeared to be a little more active.

With new worldscale rates due to be introduced in July, the traditional haggling between owners and charterers over the new valuations have been in progress. Some rates are expected to be increased by over 25 per cent.

In another move, the worldscale rating system has fallen foul of the United States antitrust laws, so as from the beginning of next year brokerage fees, which have previously been included in worldscale rates, will be calculated separately.

Following the return to work by the United States miners, there is now optimism in the dry-cargo sector that demand, especially for Panamax tonnage, may improve. However, this was not reflected in the market last week which was in a generally quiet mood.

Apart from grain business, voyage-chartering suffered a poor turnover. The main centre of grain-fixing was out of the River Plate with several shipments to Mexico and Japan.

From North America to Europe, rates appear to be holding steady but the small number of transactions completed makes an accurate assessment difficult.

David Robinson

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Stock	Latest price	Prev price
Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90	62½*	62*
All Ptg Hldgs 9½ Ln '82-97	63½*	63½*
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	56½	56½
Do 7½ Ln '93-98	56½	56½
Ass Bis 7½ Deb '90-95	66*	66*
AB Foods 5½ Ln '87-2002	21p	20½p
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	83½	83½
Do 6¼ Deb '86-91	59½*	56½*
BICC 7¼ Deb '90-95	58¼*	57¼*
BLMC 6 '98-2003	31	35
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	45	45
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	44½	44
BOC Int 5½ Deb '81-86	85	85
Do 9 Tonnage 1988	83¼	83¼
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	56½	55¼
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93	62½	62½
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	63½	62½
Bass Ltd 3¾ Ln '87-92	45	45½
Do 7¼ '92-97	56½	56½
Do 8¼ Deb '87-92	66½	66½
Beechams 6½ Ln '78-83	83¾	83½
Do 8½ Ln '84-94	64	64
Bibby 10¼ Deb '94-99	78¼*	78¼*
Birmid Qual 7¼ Ln '87-92	54	53½
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	61½	61½
Do 9 Deb '92-97	71½	70½
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	86*	86½*
Do 7½ '88-93	61¼	60½
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	61*	61*
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	85½	85½
Brit Shoes 7 '80-82	93½*	93*
Brooke Bond 5¼ Ln 2003-08	34¼*	35½*
Burmah Oil 6½ Ln '78-81	99	99
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	62	62½
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	72½*	72½*
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003	64½	63¾
Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	57¼	57¼
Coats Patons 4¼ Ln 2002-07	30*	30½*
Do 7½ Ln '90-95	33*	33*
Courage 6¼ Ln 2004-09	43*	45*
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	60½*	63*
Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-96	43½	43½
Do 7 '82-87	72	73½
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	61	60½
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	54½	55*
Do 6¼ Ln '86-91	53½	55
Do 7¼ 2002-07	50½*	50½*
Distillers 7¼ '88-93	58	57½
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	67¾	67¾
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	60	60½
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	79¾	80¾
Fisons 6¼ '84-89	62¾	62½
GEC 7½ '87-92	59½	59
Do 7¾ '88-93	61½	61
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	55½*	55½*
Glaxo 7½ '85-95	29½p	29½p
Glynwed 10¾ Ln '94-99	72¾	71¾
Grand Met 10 '91-96	70¾	71
GUS 5¾ Ln	34*	34*
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	70½	70
Do 8½ Ln '93-98	57½*	57
Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92	62*	61½*
ICI 5¼ '94-2004	41*	39*
Do 7¼ Ln '86-91	61	61
Do 8 '88-93	60½*	60½*
Imperial Gp 10½ Ln '90-95	74¼	73¾
Do 7½ 2004-09	51	51½
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	61	61
Int Stores 7¼ Ln 2003-08	53¼	53
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	73¾	74
Land Securities 8½ '92-97	61½	61½
Lewis's Inv Tst 6½ 2nd '85-90	60	61
Lucas 7¾ '83-88	67	66
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	55½	56
Metal Box 10½ '92-97	73	73½
Midland Bank 10¼ Ln '93-98	74*	74*
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	66*	65½*
Rank Hovis 6½ Ln '76-81	99¼	98
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88	62	63½
Reckitt & Col 6½ Deb '85-90	62½	62
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	65*	67½*
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93	41*	41½*
Sainsbury (J) 7¼ Deb '87-92	67¾	67¾
Scot Newcastle 5¼ Deb	81¾	81¾
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	61¾	64½
Slough Est 7¼ Deb '85-90	70*	70*
Smith (W H) 5½ Ln	30*	33*
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	88¾	87½
Do 7½ Deb '84-89	56¾	56
Tate and Lyle 7¼ Deb '89-94	59¾	58½
Thomson Org 3 Deb '64-94	74½*	74½*
Do 7¼ '87-92	58*	58½*
Tilling (T) 6½ Ln '89-94	62½*	63
Tootal 4½ Perp Deb	33½*	34½*
Do 7¼ '85-90	64½*	63½*
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	60	60¾
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	60*	60¼*
UDS 7¼ Deb '85-90	64¼	65
Do 10¼ Deb '89-94	77¼	76¼
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	51	50
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	64*	65½*
Unilever 6¼ Deb '85-88	68¾	68¾
Watney 7¼ Ln '94-99	53½	53½
Do 8 Ln '90-95	60¾	61¼
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-99	52¼	52¼
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	54½*	55¾*
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 10½ '95-2000	232*	230*
AB Foods 7½ '94-2000	385	385
BLMC 7¼ '82-87	47	46½
Beechams 8 '84-94	308	308
Bowater 7 '92-97	114	113
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	75	73½
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	65	64½
Ind & Gen 4¼ '94-99	163	162
MEPC 6½ '95-2000	85	86
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	65½	69½
Romney Tst 4¼ '73-98	123	122
Tate & Lyle 13 '94-99	95	95
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	98	98

*Ex dividend

Record volume almost exhausts market

Euromarkets

The Eurobond market is showing signs of fatigue, if not exhaustion, writes *A.P.—Dow Jones.*

Eurocleer and Cedel, the two Eurobond settlement systems which enable market participants to make payment against delivery through bookkeeping entries, reported a combined clearing volume in the two weeks ended last Friday of about $19,170m (£9,823m).

Not only did each of the weeks constitute record turnover, but the volume in 14 days was larger than the entire clearing volume of the two systems in 1974 when the total came to about $16,100m.

Telephone calls to trading and underwriting firms early in the week produced comments like: "I'm drowning in paper—I can't talk to you now because I've got six other callers on the line and they're all in a meeting."

Behind a huge upsurge in activity were hopes that interest rates had peaked and that a major rally in Euroband prices had begun. However, by the end of the week optimism had faded and the market had become quiescent.

There were no particular news developments or economic indicators to account for this, but short-term interest rates did not decline as many market participants had expected.

What was more discouraging for many market participants was the performance of a $500m, five-year note issue of the World Bank. After being priced at 98.5, bearing 14.38 per cent to yield 14.82 per cent, the issue declined in after-market trading to 96.88 offered on Friday to yield 15.31 per cent.

The relatively high yield available for large amounts of this prime quality paper acted as a damper on other offerings.

In particular, intermediate quality paper was not selling well at all by the end of the week. For instance a $40m, eight-year issue of the French cement company, Lafarge Coppee, was quoted at 96.5 offered on Friday, to yield 16.90 per cent on an annual coupon basis after making an adjustment for its 15.50 semi-annual coupon payment. Despite the high yield, much of the paper was reported to be still left in the hands of underwriters.

Syndicate sources reported that a $150m, four-year Ford Motor Credit Co. note offering at par, bearing 16 per cent was selling slowly, even though it was being made available to large investors at a 1.5 point discount, which raised the yield to 16.54 per cent.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Sears 9 1983	95½	16.92
Australia 8 1982	91½	16.65
ICI 11 1983	93½	15.21
New Zealand 8½ 1983	90¾	14.66
Canadair 8½ 1983	92¾	15.52
Sweden 15¼ 1983	99¾	15.26
ARDB 12 1983	94¼	15.07
Ford 16 1984	101	15.38
Sweden 9¾ 1984	87½	15.05
GMAC 11 1984	91	14.42
SNCF 12¾ 1985	93½	14.66
Roylease 11¼ 1985	90¾	15.52
IBM 10¼ 1985	96	11.81
Credit Nationale 13¼ 1986	95½	15.12
Eksportfinans 11¼ 1987	88¾	14.27
World Bank 10¼ 1987	82¼	14.95
Amoco U.K. 13¼ 1988	94¾	14.62
Ireland 13¾ 1998	89½	15.39
Repsteel 11½ 1988	84½	15.20
EIB 13½ 1990	95¾	14.61
Anheuser-Busch 11¾ 1990	84½	14.44
United Biscuit 11 1990	78¾	15.23
Quebec Hydro 13 1991 (CW)	90½	14.88
Ontario Hydro 13¼ 1991	94½	14.61
Barclays 8½ 1992	72¾	13.36
Hudson's Bay 10 1994	77¾	13.79
Dow Chemical 9¾ 1994	78½	13.20
EEC 11 1995	78½	14.75
ECSC 8½ 1997	67¾	13.81

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Conv Prem
Alco Standard 9½ 1994	96	-0.26
Beatrice 4½ 1992	98½	26.08
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	88½	6.85
Enserch 9¼ 1994	120	-5.08
Ford 5 1988	59	34.68
Galveston-Houston 8 1994	115	-3.94
INA 6 1997	142½	-0.12
Lear Petroleum 8 1989	92	-11.03
J P Morgan 4½ 1987	115	1.84
Revlon 4¼ 1987	101	-3.69
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	98½	4.59
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	70½	47.13
Xerox 5 1988	65½	64.65

DEUTSCHEMARK ISSUES	Price	YTM
ECSC 7¾ 1986	92	9.72
OKB 9 1987	94½	10.26
World Bank 7¾ 1988	86½	10.55
KOBE 8 1990	87½	10.15
Austria 8¼ 1992	88	10.06

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Price	Currnt Yld
American Express 1982	100½	16.77
BNP 1983	99¾	17.77
Bank of Tokyo 1984	101¾	19.25
IBJ 1985	100¾	16.89
Offshore Mining 1986	99½	17.84
Midland 1987	101	18.07
Credit National 1988	99½	16.71
CZB 1989	98¾	17.55
Barclays 1990	99¾	17.39
BNP 1991	98½	17.93
Midland 1992	99½	17.53
Chase Manhattan 1993	98¾	17.51
Nat West 1994	98¾	16.41
Barclays 1995	98½	17.90

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

The search for wealth in UK mineral fields

Mining

Reduced metal demand and depressed prices have had little effect on mineral prospecting. The past year has seen sizable increases in exploration spending by many international mining companies. In the United Kingdom, neither the state of the economy nor the problems related to planning permission and mineral rights ownership have quelled the prospecting spirit and a number of projects are under way, chiefly in south-west England.

Cornish tin production exceeded 3,000 tonnes in 1980, equivalent to 37 per cent of national consumption, and tin and tungsten are still the main exploration targets. Uranium prospecting is also under way, and in Devon interest has been focused on barytes—a key mineral for the North Sea oil drilling industry.

In addition to exploration by tin producers like Geevor, South Crofty and RTZ (which owns Wheal Jane), a number of other teams are in the field. Assessment of high-grade tin lodes is advanced at Wheal Concord and near Callington, where Brampton has begun prospecting. SWCM hopes to reopen the Redmoor mine. Not far from Plymouth, pilot plant tests are under way at Hemerdon where United States mining giant AMAX estimates low-grade reserves of tin and tungsten ore at about 50m tons. This could eventually become Europe's leading tungsten mine.

The probability that large quantities of Cornish tin have been carried to the sea by rivers and redeposited offshore has led Marine Mining to begin pilot dredging off St Ives Bay. In south Cornwall, in spite of the closure of the Mount Wellington mill, Billiton (a Shell subsidiary) has completed a feasibility study into mining tidal zone deposits in Restronguet Creek and is pursuing an exploration programme.

In the public sector, about £10m has been spent since 1972 on the Department of Industry-funded Mineral Reconnaissance Programme being carried out by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS). The IGS, with Government cutbacks in mind, has recently invited private industry financial participation in its activities. The IGS is involved in some two dozen projects throughout the British Isles. The most notable success has been the discovery of a substantial barytes deposit near Aberfeldy, in Scotland. Dresser Minerals has given engineers James Mowlem a 1,000-metre tunnelling contract for a further assessment of the deposit before carrying out a mine feasibility study. Outline planning permission has already been obtained for a 150,000-ton per year mining operation based on minimum reserves of 2m tons.

SPO Minerals was launched last year to treat dump material from old mines in Derbyshire and adjacent areas. In the Lake District, Braithwaite Mines is refurbishing the old mill at Force Crag for a modest operation beginning in August.

There seems little chance of discovering major, economic ore deposits in Britain, but its mineral fields still offer sufficient potential to spur new ventures. With the United Kingdom so dependent on mineral imports, and the international concern to secure supplies of strategic minerals, it is unfortunate that the United Kingdom has no clear national minerals policy.

Roger Ellis

The long wait for oil shale

Hopes that the difference of opinion between Exxon and the Rundle twins, Central Pacific Minerals and Southern Pacific Petroleum, over the cost of exploiting the Queensland oil shale deposit might be resolved were dashed last week. Mr Cliff Garvin, president of Exxon, reiterated his company's view that because of the state of the oil market, shale was simply too expensive.

The duration of the so-called oil glut is obviously a matter of opinion. But oil prices are not the only factor. It is hard to believe that a project whose pilot plant costs alone soared from $700m to $2,000m can be saved only by higher oil prices.

The cost increase, after all, reflects the enormous and rapidly rising capital investment new mines require. Moreover, a higher oil price also implies greater development and operating expenses and, to date, those have tended to outstrip advantages from rising mineral prices.

Mr Garvin, speaking in Sydney last Friday, suggested that other synthetic fuel schemes might also be delayed. The Canadian tar sands, always a complicated and technically daunting proposition, will almost certainly remain just a promise.

But, undeterred, the Rundle twins have signed an agreement with the Japan National Oil Corporation for a joint feasibility study of the Condor shale deposit, also in Queensland, and the Colorado projects may be too far advanced to stop.

In general, it does seem that oil shale has again slipped out of reach. One aspect often overlooked is that the improvements in mining technology which these huge projects involve may similarly be held back.

In the form proposed, the Rundle operation would have eventually been the biggest mine in the world, measured at least by the volume of material shifted. This poses considerable organizational problems, of which cost is only one. While the world waits for oil from shale, the mining industry waits for a new generation of mines.

Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 540.9 −0.5 (0.1%)

Authorized Unit Trusts

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Today. Dealings End, July 10. § Contango Day, July 13. Settlement Day, July 20

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
99 15/16	91	Exch	9½% 1981	99⅝	..	9.532	11.847
98 23/32	85½	Exch	3% 1981	98 23/32	+1/16	3.031	9.899
100 13/16	93 1/16	Exch	12¾% 1981	100⅛	..	12.734	12.158
98¼	88	Treas	8½% 1980-82	98⅛	• ..	8.662	12.039
95⅛	81⅞	Treas	3% 1982	94⅞	..	3.162	11.508
102¾	90½	Treas	14% 1982	101⅛	..	13.844	12.235
96⅞	85⅝	Treas	8¼% 1982	96 5/16	•−1/16	8.566	12.190
96	85¾	Exch	9¼% 1982	95 11/16	−1/16	9.667	13.066
95⅛	84⅞	Exch	8¾% 1983	94 15/16	•−1/16	9.217	13.474
89⅛	76½	Exch	3% 1983	88¾	..	3.381	10.573
99 7/16	85¾	Treas.	12% 1983	97½	−1/16	12.292	13.565
94½	84½	Treas	8¼% 1983	93¾	•−1/16	9.867	12.812
102¾	94¼	Exch	13½% 1983	99¾	−1/16	13.533	13.596
94 1/16	84⅞	Exch	10% 1983	93⅛	−1/16	10.738	13.965
87⅛	76⅞	Fund	5½% 1982-84	86⅝	•+1/4	6.350	11.692
97 1/16	86⅞	Exch	11¼% 1984	94 9/16	−1/16	11.897	13.762
104 1/16	94½	Exch	14% 1984	100⅜	−1/16	13.948	13.822
80⅝	68¼	Exch	3% 1984	80½	..	3.727	10.820
98⅝	88	Treas	12% 1984	95½	−1/16	12.565	13.729
109¼	97⅞	Treas	15% 1985	103⅛	−1/16	14.546	13.877
98⅞	93⅛	Exch Cv	12% 1985	94 7/16	−1/16	12.706	13.919
75⅞	68 15/16	Treas	3% 1985	75½	..	3.974	10.865
96 5/16	91½	Treas	11½% 1985	93½	−1/16	12.299	13.590
103¼	89½	Exch	12¼% 1985	94 7/16	−1/16	12.972	13.986
97⅛	91	Exch	11¾% 1986	92⅝	−1/16	12.721	14.028
69 13/16	68¼	Treas	3% 1986	69¼	+1/16	4.332	11.350
97⅞	91¼	Treas	12% 1986	93 3/16	−⅛	12.879	13.946

MEDIUMS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
89⅞	78⅞	Treas	8½% 1984-86	83¾	•−⅛	10.110	12.894
105⅞	90⅝	Exch	13¼% 1987	96⅝	•−⅛	13.651	14.021

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	195	Assam Frontier	198	..	14.3	7.2	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	455	..	7.1	1.6	..
378	279	McLeod Russel	293	..	21.4	7.3	..
332	263	Moran	272	..	4.68	1.7	..
158	97½	Surmah Valley	97½	..	3.2	3.3	..
253	132¾	Warren Plant	218	−2	14.3	6.6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35	..	6.8	19.3	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32	..	500	15.6	..
353	170	Imp Cont Gas	170	−13	10.1	5.9	8.0
185	93	Milford Docks	113	+2	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	176	..	10.0	5.6	..
35	25½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)	52
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100)	£96½
Cambridge Electronic 25p Ord (75)	85
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par)	£96½
Intasun 10p Ord	75-3
Laing Props 8¼% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100)	£102½
Leeds (City of) 13½% Red 2006 (£97¾b)	£99¼
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£91½
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	162
Newcastle Water 7¾% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)	£95½
Philcom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	116-2

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
AGB Research (190‡)	Sep 4	36 prem-1
BP (275‡)	..	46 prem-3
Do BMG (290‡)	..	600-5
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	30½
Change Wares Units (60)	July 17	18 prem-3
Crouch D (165‡)	July 20	30 prem-1
English Association (375‡)	..	47 prem-2½
European Ferries (30‡)	July 7	42 prem
Geers Gross (90‡)	..	

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

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Centrepoint (Emergency Shelter)
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Church Army — Centenary 1981/2.
Centenary 1981/82. 01-318 1226. Cheques to Independents Rd., SE3 9LG.
Hospital Saving Association
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Imperial Cancer Research Fund.
PO Box 123, Lincolns Inn Fields, WC2A 3PX.
Marie Curie Memorial Foundation
Cancer nursing — welfare — advice — research. 124 Sloane Street, SW1X 9BP. 01-730 9157.
Mind National Assoc. for Mental Health
22 Harley St., W1N 2ED. 01-637 0741.
Muscular Dystrophy Group of Great Britain
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Philadelphia Association
Mental health, R. D. Laing: Chairman, 486 9012.
The Royal Hospital & Home for Incurables
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"AND A MAN SHALL BE . . . as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." Isaiah 32: 2.

BIRTHS

CRANDALL HOLLICK.—On June 25th, in Concord, Massachusetts, to Martine and Julian — a daughter.

CARMELL.—On June 26th at Guy's Hospital to Moira (née Spagnolotti) and William—a son, a brother for Philipa.

MACDONALD LOCKHART. — On June 26 to Lavinia and Hamish, a daughter.

MORGAN.—On April 27, at Liverpool Maternity Hospital to Angela (née Rathbone) and John Morgan of the British Embassy, Seoul, a son.

NEEL.—On June 25, at Yeatman Memorial Hospital, Sherborne, to Gilly and Clive, a daughter (Philippa Wanzie).

REEKIE-BLACK/DUDLEY. — On June 20, in Brighton, to Charlotte Reekie-Black and Terence Dudley, a darling daughter (Emily Elizabeth Charlotte).

PEARCE.—On June 20th to John and Diana—a son (Theodore Clive Midwinter), a brother for Jake.

SAMUEL.—On 25th June to Julia (née Guinness) and Michael—a daughter.

STRANKS.—On June 2, to Janice and Michael, a son (Timothy Michael Richard).

BIRTHDAY

JEREMY. 18 today. Congratulations Mum, Dad and Helen.

MARRIAGES

HANLEY : BAILEY.—On Saturday, June 27 at Sunderland Registry Office, Lawrence, only son of Mr and Mrs Christopher Hanley and Gillian, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank Bailey.

KAY : FAIRBANKS-WESTON. — On June 27th, 1981 in Nayland, Mr Philip J. Kay to Mrs Daphne Fairbanks-Weston.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

KEENAN : MOSTYN.—On June 29, 1931, at the Church of SS Columba and Aloysius, Ballybrack, Co Dublin, James Desmond Seymour Keenan to Mary Catherine Mostyn (née Moss).

NIXON : WELLS.—On June 29, 1931, at Holy Trinity Church, Wallington, Laurence James to Amy Gwendoline (Mary). Now at Ridge Fold, Durgates, Wadhurst, E Sussex.

DIAMOND WEDDING

HAWES : HODGE.—On June 28, 1921, at Leuchars Parish Church, Fife, Scotland, Alfred William to Mary Johnston.

DEATHS

BOLSHAW.—On June 26th, in Peace Memorial Hospital, Watford, Philip Hugh Bolshaw, C.B.E., of Garston, Hertfordshire. Requiem Mass at St. Michael's Church, Garston, at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, July 1st, followed by burial at North Watford Cemetery. Flowers to Maclean's, Watford, or donations to Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation.

COFFEY.—On 26th June, 1981, at home, John Nimmo, dear husband of Anne and father of Frances, Helen and Gillian. Funeral service at his parish church of St Paul, Heaton Moor, on Wednesday, July 1st at 12.15 p.m. followed by private cremation.

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... wishing to attend please inform the Lord Mayor's Secretary at the Council House, College Green, Bristol. Telephone 26031, ext. 380.

IN MEMORIAM

DENTON, ELIZABETH RUTH.—29th June, 1979. "For all the saints who from their labours rest, Who thee by faith before the world confess'd Thy Name O Jesu, be for ever blest. Alleluia."

JONES, DOROTHY AMBLER.—June 29, 1970. Unforgettable—Unforgotten. C.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

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JUNGLE TELEGRAPH . . . Chelsea Arts Club Ball, July 4th, 9.00 pm-3.00 am. Wild rhythms . . . blue rhondo . . . Havana let's go . . . Tig Bag . . . animal night life . . . tribal disco . . . rhondo drummers . . . tropicality . . . African food market . . . steamy bodies . . . liberation lis . . . Tickets £15 from 143 Old Church St, SW3. 352 0973/5504.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE ROMANTICS London International Festival will take place in South Bank Halls from 20-24th July. Patron, H.R.H. Princess Alexandra. 9 events daily, 1-10.15 pm. Lectures, Concerts, Recitals, Readings, Master classes, London debuts, Lunchtime interviews by John Julius Norwich, late night satire by Benny Green, R.F.H. box office & agents. Programme, 01-486 5101.

EXCHANGE.—September 1981-June 1982 Hampstead 2/3 bedroom apartment overlooking gardens for equivalent in midtown Manhattan. Rapoport, 7a Kidderpore Ave., London, NW3 7SX. 01-435 5919.

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BACHELORS CUP forecast shows Jockeyloss Nicko as new fav. 15-8 (1st, stud value a record £2.50 large Scotch); fat one 4-1; Shaltuque, 9-2; Geebee, 6—1; Rodent, 7-1; Coops, 15-1; Roaring Vet, 18-1; Crooked Tennent (blinkers), 20-1; Kitten Andy, 25-1; Timbalena, 33-1. Non runner, Wiggle. No Betts on fav.—N.M.

AMERICAN seeks employment: Mid-East/Islamic country preferred. See sits. wanted.

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[illegible]

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Thursday, 2nd July, 6.30 p.m. : S.A.G.B. 33, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
Sunday, 5th July, 6.30 p.m. : Grosvenor Hotel, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
Monday, 6th July, 7.30 p.m. : Hampstead Community Centre, 7-8 Hampstead High Street, N.W.3.

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UK HOLIDAYS

[illegible]

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 11

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(continued on page 11)

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CHOICE

Sarah Greene: a co-presenter of Blue Peter (BBC 1 5.10 pm)

●WORLD IN ACTION'S The Silent Epidemic (ITV 8.30 pm) is an investigation into the little known affliction named Alzheiner's disease. Statistics revealed on the programme show that more than a million and a half people suffer from this debilitating disease and that all of them are over sixty five. Although predominantly an illness of the elderly there are signs that younger people are now suffering from this fatal disease. The symptoms of the disease — often mistaken for senility — are befuddlement, memory loss, aggression and incontinence. The medical profession is becoming increasingly concerned because even when the disease is correctly diagnosed neither the Health Service nor the Social Services seem to regard the disease as one of the biggest causes of death in Britain.

● The estimable BLUE PETER (BBC 5.10 pm) ends its twenty second series this afternoon with its usual cross-section of subjects to interest both the youngsters and older people. The programme is being transmitted from Studio 3 which today, by coincidence, celebrates its twenty first birthday. To commemorate the event Blue Peter will be showing clips from the first programme presented from the studio. Among the artists appearing are Arthur Askey, David Nixon and Elizabeth Larner — a fine opportunity for children to see the sort of thing their parents enjoyed watching. Guide dogs and a Royal Navy display team are also featured in the programme and the location of the Blue Peter Summer expedition will be revealed. Will the team have recovered by the time the programme returns in mid-September?

● T. P. McKenna leads a strong cast in THE CLASS OF 39, (Radio 4 8.30 pm) a play by Irishman Patrick Galvin about life in a Christian Brothers' Reform School at the beginning of World War Two. A new lay teacher, a veteran of the Spanish Civil War, uncovers a frightening incidence of sexual and religious violence at the school and immediately sets about to apply his own clear-cut rules of conduct.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Maths: Linear Programming; 7.05 Design for Infants; 7.30 Power Amplifier. Closedown at 7.55.
9.52 For Schools, Colleges: The Global Village; 10.15 Songs from the musical, The Evening Star; 11.00 Merry-go-Round; 11.25 You and Me (not Schools) (r); Closedown at 11.37.
1.30 pm Heads and Tails. Dressing up a champion shire horse (r).
1.45 News.
1.55 Wimbledon 81. Live action from the Centre and Number One Courts on the opening day of the second week of the tournament (additional coverage on BBC 2 from 2.40 with highlights at 6.20 on BBC 1 and 9.45 on BBC 2).
4.20 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2); 4.45 The All-New Popeye Show. Three cartoons featuring the bionic lascar; 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. Intelligently presented news for young people; 5.10 Blue Peter. This last programme in the present series will reveal where the intrepid presenters will go exploring in the summer (see Personal Choice).
5.40 News read by John Humphrys; 5.55 Regional news magazines.
6.20 Wimbledon 81. Harry Carpenter introduces highlights from this afternoon's matches in the Ladies' Singles Championship quarterfinals.
7.15 Blake's Seven. The intrepid crew of the Liberator come across an alien space craft drifting and crewless (r).
8.10 Panorama. John Stapleton examines the lengths to which the Palestine Liberation Organization goes to gain respectability.
9.00 News read by Richard Baker.
9.25 Play: Twelfth Night starring Alec McCowen and Felicity Kendal as Malvolio and Viola. (first shown on BBC 2).
11.35 Managing the Micro. Brian Redhead examines the implications of microchip technology in modern industry (r).
12.00 Weather.



Diana Rayworth and David Hargreaves, (ITV, 8 pm)

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC CYMRU/WALES 1.30 pm-1.45 Pili Pala. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.20-6.30 Cartoon: Tom & Jerry. 6.30-6.50 Heddiw. 6.50-7.20 Wimbledon. 12.00 News and weather.
SCOTLAND 1.25 pm 1.30 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 12.00 News and weather.
NORTHERN IRELAND 4.18 pm-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 12.00 News and weather.
ENGLAND 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 12.05 am Close.

BBC 2

11.00 am Play School. For the under fives. Floella Benjamin and Brian Cant are today's presenters and the story is *Augustus Grand Goes Out* by Robin Haldene. Closedown at 11.25.
2.01 pm For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures. 2.18 The Brendan Voyage.
2.40 Wimbledon 81. Live coverage of the quarter-finals in the Ladies' Singles Championship introduced by Harry Carpenter. The commentators are Dan Maskell, Peter West, John Barrett, Mark Cox, Ann Jones, Bill Threlfall and Richard Evans.
7.10 *Plants in Action*. In this last programme in the present series Alan Hibbert examines the contentious question, To Spray or not to Spray?
7.35 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.50 Arthur Negus Enjoys. Together with his friend Ray Reardon Mr Negus visits Lanhydrock House near Bodmin in Cornwall which boasts a magnificent Victorian billiards room.
8.05 Secret Army. Adventures of a French organisation dedicated to help escaping allies from occupied France during World War Two, Bernard Hepton stars as the restaurateur who is also leader of the organisation (r).
9.00 The Paul Daniels Magic Show. Comical magic from the Briton plus his guests who this week come from Germany, India and China. Also representing Great Britain is illusionist Jeffrey Atkins.
9.45 Wimbledon 81. David Vine introduces highlights of the action in today's Ladies Singles quarter-finals. Gerald Williams has the latest news of the other matches.
10.45 Newsnight. The latest news from home and overseas together with an in-depth look at one of the stories that made this morning's headlines. With Peter Snow, Charles Wheeler, John Tusa and Peter Hobday. Weather news comes from Linda Alexander and the sport from David Icke. The programme ends at 11.35.

Thames

9.30 For Schools: Sizes, shapes and dimensions. 9.47 New Technology. 10.05 The need for different foods. 10.23 Simple mathematics. 10.40 French conversation. 11.05 Insight. For the hearing impaired child. 11.22 Excerpts from the film The Red Balloon. 11.39 History Around You.
12.00 Chorlton and the Wheelies. The Happiness Dragon meets the wicked witch Fenella (r). 12.10 pm Rainbow. Puppets for the young presented by Geoffrey Hayes. 12.30 Home and Design. The problem of windows in a studio home is discussed by the experts (r).
1.00 News read by Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News with Robin Houston.
1.30 The Diana Dors Show. The larger than life hostess has on her chat show this lunchtime, Moira Lister, Charles Neave-Hill and Gerald Harper. 2.00 The Riordans. Serial about life in an Irish rural community.
2.30 Film: The Wrong Arm of the Law* (1962) starring Peter Sellers, Lionel Jeffries and Bernard Cribbins. Highly amusing comedy about a gang boss who suddenly finds that his loot is being stolen by people impersonating police officers.





Diana Dors plays hostess to three guests in this afternoon's Diana Dors Show (ITV 1.30 pm)

4.15 Cartoon: Tweety Pie in Satan's Waitin'. 4.20 Now for Nookie. Roger de Courcey and his toy bear have Billy Dainty as their guest this afternoon. 4.45 Scarf Jack. Part Two of the adventure serial set during the Irish troubles at the end of the eighteenth century.
5.15 History of the Motor Car. The first of six programmes tracing the development of the automobile.
5.45 News.
6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner.
6.35 Crossroads. Benny frightens Len Morton and Meg Mortimer gives two other ladies a telling off.
7.00 The Krypton Factor. Four females compete for a place in the semi-finals of the competition to find the Superperson of 1981.
7.30 Coronation Street. Will Fred find out the real reason why he was turned down when he applied for a pub of his own?
8.00 Sorry, I'm a Stranger Here Myself. Comedy series about a dull man with some eccentric neighbours.
8.30 World in Action: The Silent Epidemic. An investigation into the little-known Alzheimer's disease (see Personal Choice).
9.00 Quincy. The investigative pathologist this week looks into the cause of death of an illusionist.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: The House That Bled To Death starring Nicholas Ball. The first in a repeat series of made-for-television Hammer horror films. William, Emma and little Sophie move into a seemingly ordinary house but then....
11.30 Great Fights of the Seventies. Highlights of the contest between Esteban DeJesus and Roberto Durán.
12.25 am Close with Norman St John Stevas.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News.
6.30 Today.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 Glyn Worsnip: BBC Sound Archives.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.45 Morning Story: Room Fourteen, by Mark Bourne.
11.00 News.
11.05 Kings and Suchlike.
11.50 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Lord Peter Wimsey: Murder Must Advertize (4).
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World At One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: The Country House Murder.†
4.35 He Spoke in Smiles: Sir Stamford Raffles.
4.45 Story Time: Illyrian Spring, by Ann Bridge.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 The News Quiz.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Start the Week.
8.00 The Monday Play: The Class of '39† (see Personal Choice).
9.30 Kaleidescope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: The Moving Toyshop, by Edmund Crispin (1).
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.

VHF
6.25 am Weather forecast.
10.02 For Schools.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
11.00 For Schools.
2.00 pm For Schools.
5.50 PM.
11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

7.00 am News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Haydn, Beethoven, Tchaikovsky; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Enesco, Vaughan Williams, Saint-Saens, Liszt; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Gaetano Donizetti; records.†
10.00 Coull String Quartet, recital, with David Campbell (clarinet): Haydn, Roger Steptoe, Mozart.
11.35 Chopin Concerto, Prokofiev Symphony, concert.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert, Mozart's Serenade in B flat major for 13 wind instruments (K.361).†
2.00 Matinee Musicale, Concert: Weber, Duparc, Edward German, Janacek, Oscar Straus, Howard Ferguson.†
3.00 Pianists in Profile (last in series) Artur Rubinstein.†
4.00 New Records, Vivaldi, Handel, Haydn.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Roger Nichols.†
7.00 Crowded Hours: Alastair Hetherington and Lady Plowden.
7.45 College Concerts 1980/81 Part 1: Edgar Varese, Anthony Gilbert.†
8.35 Interval reading.
8.45 College Concert, part 2: Gyorgy Kurtag.
9.20 Georg Philipp Telemann, concert on records.†
10.30 Jazz in Britain.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Cry.†

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Wimbledon '81. 7.00 David Symonds† (joins vhf). 8.00 Folk On 2.† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 10.00 Town and Country Quiz (round 8). 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Peter Clayton † from 12.00. 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 2.00 pm The Ed Stewart Show.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz, (463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Music from Scotland. 8.30 The Adventures of Harry Richmond. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from an Observer. 9.30 Good Books. 9.35 Interlude. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Mendelssohn and the British Scene. 10.15 Borderlands. 10.30 Clayton's Amusement Arcade. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 One in Ten. 11.30 Act One. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Brain of Britain 1981. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 Very Mixed Doubles. 2.15 Good Books. 2.30 Rock Salad. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Wimbledon '81. 7.45 Peebles' Choice. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Sports International. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Wimbledon Report. 9.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Love Child. 11.30 America, Europe and the World. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 ATV News. 2.00 Film: The Lady In The Car With Glasses and A Gun (Oliver Reed). 3.45-4.15 Our Little Town. 5.15-5.45 Father Dear Father. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Left, Right and Centre. 11.10 ATV News. 11.15 Hammer House of Horror: Witching Time. 12.15 am Something Different. 12.30 Closedown.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Southern News and Weather. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Film: The Interrupted Journey* (Richard Todd). 3.45-4.15 Life Begins at Forty. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 11.30 WKRP in Cincinnati. 12.00 Weather Forecast and Closedown.

Granada

As Thames except: 11.50 am-12.00 The Bubblies. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Film: Yangtse Incident* (Richard Todd). 4.05-4.15 The Canterbury Road Cartoon. 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.30 Today Tonight. 11.40 Cities. 12.40 am Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East News. 1.20 pm-1.30 North East News and Lookaround. 2.00-4.15 Film: Connecting Rooms (Michael Redgrave). 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Sale of the Century. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life — with Tom Coyne. 10.32 Northern Report. 11.00 Tandarra. 12.00 Christianity Is ... 12.05 am Closedown.

Westward

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Westward News Headlines. 2.00 Film: The Taming of the Shrew (Elizabeth Taylor, Richard Burton). 4.12-4.15 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 11.30 Faith for Life. 11.35 Weather and Shipping Forecast. 11.36 Closedown.

HTV West

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 HTV News. 2.00 Easter Day Horse Parade. 2.15-4.15 Film: Guns of Darkness* (David Niven). 5.15-5.45 The Clifton House Mystery. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 11.30 Paris by Night. 12.00 Weather and Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES As HTV WEST except: 10.05 am-10.20 Cymru A'r Mor. 11.05-11.20 Mwy Nou Lai. 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 1.30-2.00 Hamdden. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos. 10.30-11.00 World in Action. 11.00-11.30 The Brains International Matchplay Darts Tournament.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 Channel News. 2.00-4.15 Film: The Taming of the Shrew (Elizabeth Taylor). 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.20 Cartoon Time. 6.30-7.00 Mork and Mindy. 11.30 New and Weather in French.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am First Thing. 9.50 Tarzan. 10.40 Al Oeming — Man of the North. 11.35-12.00 Bailey's Bird. 1.20 pm-1.30 North News. 2.00-4.15 Film: The sound Barrier* (Ralph Richardson). 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35-7.00 Out of Town. 11.30 North Headlines. 11.35 Cracker Golf. 12.05 am Closedown.

Scottish

As Thames except: Starts 9.55 am Alphabet. 10.20 Adventure Time. 10.30 England Their England. 10.55 The Lost Islands. 11.20-12.00 Pro Celebrity Snooker. 1.20 pm-1.30 News & Weather. 2.00-4.15 Film: The First of a Few. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Scotland Today/Crimedesk. 6.30-7.00 Take the High Road. 10.30 The Communicators. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05 Hammer House of Horror: Rude Awakening (r). 12.05 am Closedown.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Calendar News. 2.00 Film: Jigsaw* (Jack Warner). 4.00-4.15 Here Here. 5.15-5.45 Sha Na Na. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 Happy Days. 10.30 The Sweeney. 11.30 The Eruption of Mount St Helens. 12.00 Closedown.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Film: Sea Fury (Stanley Baker). 4.13-4.15 Ulster News. 4.45 Call it Macaroni. 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Here's Boomer. 10.30 The Irish Factor. 11.00 Golfing Greats: (Lee Trevino). 11.30 Bedtime.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Border News. 2.30-4.15 Film: The Sandwich Man* (Michael Bentine). 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Lookaround Monday. 6.15 Try for Ten. 6.45-7.00 The Sound of ... 11.30 Border News Summary. 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Anglia News and Weather. 2.00-4.15 Film: They Were Sisters* (James Mason). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 Speedway. 11.30 Hammer House of Horror: The Mark of Satan (r). 12.30 am The Other Day.

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

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CONCERTS

ROYAL ALBERT HALL (01-589 8212). Thursday 7.30 BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL RPO Antal Dorati. Symphonies 1 & 5. Piano Concerto No. 4 (Sir Clifford Curzon).

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191). Tonight 8. RPO Lamberto Gardelli Philharmonia Chorus Soloists. VERDI: Requiem.

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THEATRES

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EXHIBITIONS

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

TEMPTING TIMES





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Computer strikes cost Government up to £3m a week

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

The Government is overpaying £2m to £3m a week in unemployment benefit because of strikes by computer staff, the Council of Civil Service Unions said yesterday as the three-month dispute over the Government's 7 per cent pay offer entered one of its most critical weeks.

The Government is expected today to announce the terms of reference and the chairman of its long-awaited independent inquiry into the future of Civil Service pay bargaining as union leaders prepare for their next strategic meeting on Thursday.

Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council and the senior minister responsible for the Civil Service, yesterday took the unusual step of specifically criticizing the unions for disrupting payment of pensions to retired public servants through a strike by staff at the Paymaster General's Office computer in Crawley, West Sussex.

At the same time the unions said unemployment benefit was being overpaid by an average £1 per week per person and opportunities for fraud were widespread.

Because of a further strike by 95 staff at the child benefit computer in Washington, co Durham, the extra cost of paying benefit would rise by £100,000 a week.

Parents whose benefit books are due for renewal are being asked to present their old books for payment at post offices. The CCSU said yesterday that the Department of Health and Social Security was having to make payments to the Post Office of between 17.5p and 24p per payment. It said the total additional cost after just over a month would be £500,000.

The strikes by computer staffs have also seriously disrupted earnings related supplements to unemployed people. The unions said yesterday that the Government should be obliged to repay the supplement.

The strike by pensions computers staff at the Paymaster General's Office is affecting payments worth up to £30 a week to public servants, including civil servants, retired armed forces' officers and those on National Health Service pensions.

Lord Soames said: "I deplore the fact that the Civil Service unions are now disrupting the payments of pensions to retired public servants and their widows, many of whom must depend on this for their livelihood."

Pay or jobs: CBI puts stark choice to unions

Continued from page 1

Nevertheless, the clear impression given by the CBI is that it believes that a cut of at least half in the average level of settlements is vital to industry's ability to improve its competitiveness.

Speaking two days after the Chancellor spelled out the need for further belt-tightening, Sir Terence said yesterday: "There is no single issue more important than pay, which has gone up at more than twice the rate of our competitors while productivity increases have been only half of theirs".

He continued: "We have got to mark time on wages and hours while we try and crack back at that 50 per cent of competitiveness we have lost since 1975. Marking time on wages means not just holding the line, but achieving significantly lower settlements again, with no more concessions on working hours".

Against the background of continuing recession—with output expected to remain flat for the next 12 months—the CBI believes that a really successful pay round, accompanied by other improvements, would lead to a further slowing-down of inflation, the start of an investment recovery, improvement in corporate profitability and employment flattening-out and possibly falling.

On the other hand, CBI leaders are warning that if pay levels are not reduced and productivity lifted, inflation will spiral upwards, output will stagnate and employment could rise, possibly beyond 3.5 million.

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union and chairman of the TUC economic committee, said: "The clearer the failures of this Government's economic policies become, the greater the burdens the Chancellor seeks to place on workers and the shriller become the supportive shouts from the CBI."



The tangled wreckage of the Dan-Air 748 after it nose-dived into a field at Nailstone, Leicestershire.

Britain rejects report of Tenerife air disaster

By Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent

As aviation accident investigators tried over the weekend to find out why a Dan-Air 748 cargo aircraft crashed in Leicestershire on Friday, a report by Spanish aviation authorities into the earlier crash of another airliner owned by Dan-Air was being rejected by British officials.

The report is into the accident in April last year, when a Dan-Air Boeing 727 on a holiday flight from Manchester to Tenerife flew into the side of a mountain, killing all 146 on board.

Spanish air safety authorities carried out the investigation, with officials from the British Accident Investigation Branch. The Department of Trade were observers. But when the Spanish report arrived in London last week and was translated into English, the department disagreed deeply with its general conclusions which were that the British air crew, rather than Spanish air traffic control, were responsible for the disaster.

So deep is the disagreement that two senior members of the investigation branch are due to leave London for Madrid today for talks

They will tell the Spanish authorities that unless they change the conclusions so that more of the blame goes to air traffic controllers in Tenerife, Britain will issue a minority report of its own.

Spain has already changed the tenor of its report after representations from Britain, and the version which arrived in London last week was the latest of several drafts. But it still did not go far enough to satisfy the British investigators

In the crash of the 748 cargo aircraft at Nailstone, Leicestershire, on Friday night, all three people on board, two pilots and a cargo handler, were killed.

The aircraft partially broke up in mid-air while at about 9,000 ft on the final stages of a flight carrying three tons of mail from Gatwick to East Midlands airport, near Derby.

Accident investigation officials have virtually ruled out the possibility of a bomb explosion, and were paying particular attention to the wreckage for signs of metal fatigue. The 748, one of 19 in the Dan-Air fleet, first flew in 1964.

Dan-Air said the crashed aircraft had had its last big check in April.

British Aerospace and its predecessors, Hawker Siddeley, and Avro have produced about 350 of the twin-turbo prop workhorses, which can carry up to 50 passengers. The production line is still open at Manchester, but many of the earlier versions are now 17 years old.

Those include two operated by the Queen's Flight of the RAF to ferry around the Royal Family, government ministers and other VIPs. Both the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales pilot the Queen's Flight 748s, which are the military version called the Andover.

The Government has been under strong pressure recently to replace them.

Dan-Air lost another of its 748s in July, 1979, when an aircraft carrying oil industry workers crashed into the sea on take-off from Sumburgh, in the Shetlands. Seventeen of those on board died. The accident was caused because locks on the aircraft's moving surfaces had not been removed.

In May 1977 all six on board a Dan-Air Boeing 707 on a cargo flight to Lusaka were killed when the tail snapped off.

50 MPs seek voluntary youth service

By Our Political Staff

More than 50 Labour MPs, led by Mr Michael Meacher, member for Oldham, West, have signed a Commons motion, to be tabled today, asking the Government to examine the introduction of a voluntary national scheme of community service for young people.

While affirming that the first priority must be a wide expansion of education, training and jobs for the young, the MPs argue tht such a scheme as they propose "would expand the horizons of young people in a manner that would promote concern for the wider community, reduce the two-nation divide in our society, and secure that many additional worthwhile tasks are undertaken which would not otherwise be done".

They ask the Government "as a matter of urgency", to examine the practicalities of introducing such a scheme, with consultation with the trade unions "to minimize any possibility of job overlap".

The Government could well agree to consider the MPs' scheme. Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, is examining schemes for an expansion of the youth employment opportunities and training programme.

Mr Prior has spoken approvingly of the West German scheme for providing school leavers with job opportunities or training. That contains an element of compulsion because unemployment benefit is withheld if a school leaver refuses to take a place without good reasons.

An objection must be that the German system is operated in an ideal situation, where there are more training places than people to take them up.

That is not the situation in the United Kingdom. Mr Prior said last week that withholding social security benefit could not be contemplated until the Government was in a position to say that every young person has the opportunity to take a suitable place.

Soft teachers blamed by West Indian mother

Continued from page 1

nothing to do, and you get Brixton."

Mrs Best believes teachers are only one aspect of the problem. Parents are also to blame for failing to discipline their children and letting them "run wild". "Parents are frightened of being strict for fear of the welfare officers coming in. The welfare officers are dying to snatch black children away and put them with nice, white aunties and uncles for 'love and affection'."

She speaks from experience. One of her girls was put in care after she ran away from home. "She was wayward, a liar and a cheat. She wanted to idle on the streets with her friends and stay out at all-night parties, and I wouldn't let her." Eleven years later her daughter is worse than before.

She says welfare officers let West Indian children run wild. "They are too nice and simple to believe these children are completely taking them for a ride."

But both schools and welfare officers "dumped" the children in the deep end at either 16 or 18. "They loose them out abruptly, like wild animals. They have been thinking life is a bed of roses, but they haven't been taught roses have thorns."

Gromyko announces visit to Warsaw

Moscow, June 28.—Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, will visit Warsaw early next month at the invitation of the Polish Communist Party and Government, the Soviet news agency Tass reported tonight.

The wording of the announcement indicated Mr Gromyko would arrive before the emergency Polish Communist Party Congress due on July 14. Tass said he would be paying a brief, friendly visit.

The announcement came as a crowd of 150,000 Poles, including government, church and union leaders, met in Poznan for the first official commemoration of the bloody workers' uprising 25 years ago, which broke the grip of Stalinism in Poland.

As a Politburo member, Mr Gromyko could expect to meet not just Mr Josef Czyrek, the Polish Foreign Minister, but also Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Polish Communist Party leader.

The last Kremlin visitor to Warsaw, the chief ideologist, Mr Mikhail Suslov, met the entire Polish Politburo for talks in late April which ended in disagreement on the way the Polish leadership should meet the challenge posed by the independent trade union movement, Solidarity.

In Poznan today Poles crowded into the central Adam Mickiewicz Square and surrounding streets where workers, soldiers and police fought on June 28, 1956, in the first and bloodiest Polish insurrection under communist rule.

Mr Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, said he and his colleagues had been called vandals and hooligans.

At least 74 people were killed and about 600 wounded in the Poznan fighting, which began when the authorities refused to listen to workers' complaints of unfair taxation.

About 6,000 soldiers were called in to put down the uprising after workers seized arms from a prison and fired back at the security forces. The workers captured a number of tanks, and some troops went over to their side. Nineteen soldiers were executed for mutiny, some reports said.

The 1956 uprising coincided with the beginning of a liberalization period under Mr Wladyslaw Gomulka, who became party leader in that year.

But the liberalization, like others that followed, was shortlived. All of them were recalled in a monument unveiled here today, a 60ft double-staved cross bearing the dates 1956, also, 1968, 1970, 1976—the dates of other revolts—and 1980.—Reuter.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Gloucester opens new swimming pool, Sheerness, 11.15; visits Queenborough Borough Hall, Isle of Sheppey, 12.40; opens new college, Cobham, 3.

Livery hall open to public: Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge, guided tours, 12, 2 and 3.

The Dalai Lama, spiritual leader of Tibetan people, arrives for visit to London at invitation of Dean of Westminster, Heathrow airport, 4.

Talks:

Theatre at work, by Jim Hiley, Lyttelton Theatre, 6; Sutton Hoo treasure, by Anne Pearson, British Museum, 11.30; Verdi's Requiem, by Julian Budden performed later in evening, Waterloo Room, Royal Festival Hall, 5.55; *Picasso—peintre du siècle*, film with English sub-titles, National Gallery, 1. Victorian high art—Lord Leighton, PRA, by Anita Gratham-Dixon, Tate Gallery, 1.

Exhibitions:

Jo Zucker, Mayor Gallery, 22a Cork Street, 10-5.30pm; Joseph Flack, Talent Store Gallery, 11 Ecclestone Street, 9.30-5.30pm; Middlesex Polytechnic ceramics students, Seven Dials Gallery, Earlham Street, Covent Garden, 10-8pm; Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980), Marlborough Gallery.

Walks:

Streets paved with gold—financial London, meet Bank station (Royal Exchange exit); Wren's churches, meet St Paul's station, 11; undesirable London, dockland, meet Tower Hill station, 2; on the waterfront, Oliver Twist and the Mayflower, meet Tower Hill station, 2; legal and general tour, meet Holborn station, 7.

Music:

Sharon Cooper, mezzo-soprano, and Nancy Cooley, piano, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.05; English Chamber Orchestra Wind Ensemble, St John's Smith Square, 1; Paul Roberts, piano, St Lawrence Jewry, 1; Jonathan Rennert, organ, St Michael's Cornhill, 1.

The Times Crossword No. 15,564

ACROSS
1 Brook's one article concerning a poet (8).
5 She returns first-class stuff (6).
10 Minor relief work proved ineffective (5).
11 Stars seen from Mars in our trip (4, 5).
12 Bore kept going (9).
13 Simpleton in New York hostelry (5).
14 Old Greek has minerals put back (7).
16 Exchange control in current use (6).
19 Animals are in order getting a drink on return (6).
21 Cyclist going round the bend? (7).
23 Message of some length (5).
25 Need for change about rank absorbed attention (9).
27 Stopping the noise cats might make (9).
28 Flighty sort of writer? (5).
29 Lemur said to have binocular vision (3-3).
30 Athlete threw a party, perhaps (8).

DOWN
1 Charge—having US currency recently stolen (8).
2 Meat and drink kept as replacement (4-5).
3 Plant opening is to manufacture parts (5).
4 Old boy finds sulphate lighter to lift (7).
6 Garnet put a pound on race—upset Enid (9).
7 Law of the gun, say (5).
8 A redhead with lots of light dresses (6).
9 What some players said, changing directions (6).
15 Remote Irish town (9).
17 Heavenly islet—Alec settled in it (9).
18 Beastly killer, perhaps (8).
20 Possibly pieces—of eight? (6).
21 Driver gives joker heavy blow (7).
22 Airmen take one over a plant (6).
24 Tack or beat (5).
26 Filling station for ships on dry land? (5).

The solution of Puzzle No. 15,563, set on Saturday, will be announced next Saturday. A copy of "The Times Atlas of the World" (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution opened next Thursday.

Auctions today

Sotheby's, Bond St: Tibetan, Nepalese, Indian and South-east Asian art, 2; Sotheby's, Bloomfield Place: Atlases, maps and printed books, 11 and 2.30. Christie's, King St: Continental china and pottery, 10.30 and 2.30; Impressionist and modern paintings and sculpture, 6.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Old and modern silver, 2; oriental ceramics, 2; watercolours and drawings, 2. Phillips, Blenheim St: Furniture, carpets and objects, 11; fine watercolours and drawings, 11.

VIEWING TODAY

Phillips, Blenheim St: Furniture, carpets and works of art; important jewels; Chinese ceramics and works of art. Bonhams, Montpelier St: Silver and plate, 9-4 pm; European paintings, 9-5.

Sporting fixtures

Tennis: All-England championships, Wimbledon, 2.

Cricket: Tour matches: Kent v Australians, at Canterbury; Sussex v Sri Lankans, at Hastings. County championship (11 to 6.30 or 7): Glamorgan v Somerset, at Swansea; Gloucestershire v Warwickshire, at Gloucester; Lancashire v Hampshire, at Manchester; Leicestershire v Essex, at Leicester; Nottinghamshire v Middlesex, at Nottingham; Surrey v Northamptonshire, at The Oval; Worcestershire v Yorkshire, at Worcester.

Racing: Meetings at Nottingham, 2.30, Hamilton Park, 2.15, and Windsor, 6.45.

Yachting: Oxford University v Cambridge University, at Strangford Lough, Northern Ireland.

Sport on TV

BBC1: 1.55 and 6.20, Wimbledon.

BBC2: 2.40, Wimbledon; 9.45 tennis highlights.

Future of church

The Church Commissioners, of 1 Millbank, London, SW1, have invited representations from the public by July 17 over the future of All Saints' Church, Jesus Lane, Cambridge, which they propose to transfer for preservation to the Redundant Churches Fund.

Golfing for charity

Club golfers have until July 6 to enter the Marley Wheelchair Classic, proceeds of which will buy powered wheelchairs for handicapped children.

Entry is open to all golfers with official club handicaps by paying a £1 fee to club secretaries on entering a normal home club Stableford, stroke play competition or club friendly.

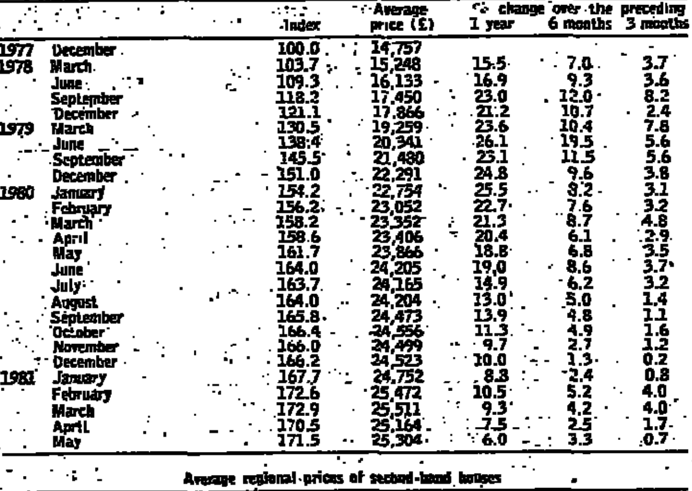
The 36 golfers with the best one-round score will qualify for a three-day stay at Gleneagles Hotel to play in the Marley Wheelchair Classic final on August 11.

Enquiries to Andrew Harfoot: 0732 55255.

Parliament today

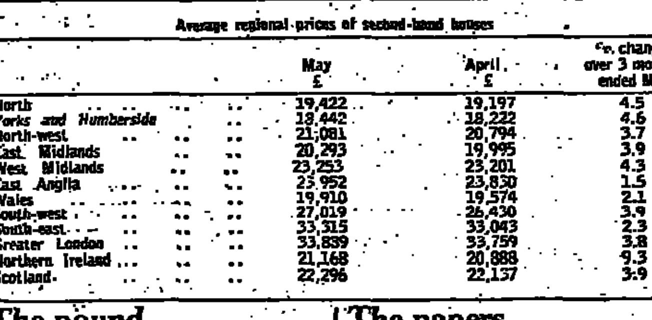
Commons, 2.30: Debate on Opposition motion on problems of Yorkshire and Humberside. Lords, 2.30: Armed forces Bill and Zoo Licensing (No 2) Bill, second readings. Debate on discounted airline tickets.

The Times/Halifax house price index



Monthly index average prices of second-hand houses (seasonally adjusted)

		Index	Average price (£)	% change over the preceding 1 year	6 months	3 months
1977	December	100.0	14,757			
1978	March	103.7	15,248	15.5	7.0	3.7
	June	109.3	16,133	16.9	9.3	3.6
	September	118.2	17,450	23.0	12.0	8.2
	December	121.1	17,866	21.2	10.7	2.4
1979	March	130.5	19,259	23.6	10.4	7.8
	June	138.4	20,341	26.1	19.5	5.6
	September	145.5	21,480	25.1	11.5	5.6
	December	151.0	22,291	24.8	9.6	3.8
1980	January	154.2	22,754	25.5	8.2	3.1
	February	156.2	23,052	22.7	7.6	3.2
	March	158.2	23,352	21.3	8.7	4.8
	April	158.6	23,406	20.4	6.1	2.9
	May	161.7	23,866	18.8	6.8	3.5
	June	164.0	24,205	19.0	8.6	3.7
	July	163.7	24,165	14.9	6.2	3.2
	August	164.0	24,204	13.0	5.0	1.4
	September	165.8	24,473	13.9	4.8	1.1
	October	166.4	24,556	11.3	4.9	1.6
	November	166.0	24,499	9.7	2.7	1.2
	December	166.2	24,523	10.0	1.3	0.2
1981	January	167.7	24,752	8.3	2.4	0.8
	February	172.6	25,472	10.5	5.2	4.0
	March	172.9	25,511	9.3	4.2	4.0
	April	170.5	25,164	7.5	2.5	1.7
	May	171.5	25,304	6.0	3.3	0.7



Average regional prices of second-hand houses

	May £	April £	% change over 3 months ended May
North	19,422	19,197	4.5
Yorks and Humberside	18,442	18,222	4.6
North-west	21,081	20,794	3.7
East Midlands	20,293	19,995	3.9
West Midlands	23,253	23,201	4.3
East Anglia	25,952	23,830	1.5
Wales	19,910	19,574	2.1
South-west	27,019	26,430	3.9
South-east	33,315	33,043	2.3
Greater London	33,839	33,759	3.8
Northern Ireland	21,168	20,888	9.3
Scotland	22,296	22,137	3.9

The pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.75	1.68
Austria Sch	34.50	32.40
Belgium Fr	81.00	77.00
Canada $	2.39	2.30
Denmark Kr	15.13	14.43
France Fr	11.46	10.96
Germany DM	4.82	4.58
Greece Dr	115.00	109.00
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26
Italy Lir	2365.00	2265.00
Japan Yn	463.00	438.00
Netherlands Gld	5.36	5.10
Portugal Esc	126.00	120.00
Spain Pta	187.50	178.50
Sweden Kr	10.31	9.76
Switzerland Fr	4.12	3.90
USA $	2.00	1.93

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied on Friday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: FT Index fell on Friday 3.9 to 540.9.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 3.90 down at 992.87.

Roads

London and South-east: Several road closures and parking restrictions continue in Wimbledon area but signposted car parks available. On M2 (Kent) all traffic uses London-bound carriageway for five miles between A2 intersection (junction 1) and junction 3 (Maidstone/Chatham). Junction 2 (A228) also closed. From 8 pm tonight until 6 am tomorrow southbound carriageway of the M1 closed between junctions 7 (M10, St Albans) and junction 5 (Watford, Harrow). Northbound exit slip road at junction 8 (Hemel Hempstead) also closed.

Midlands: On M1 southbound, only outside lane open at junction 18 (Daventry) from 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Entry and exit slip roads to southbound carriageway closed at junction 15 (Northampton).

The papers



The Daily Mirror says today that the only real pay policy operating under Mrs Thatcher's Government is a freeze on discussions with the unions. The unions were not consulted on pay levels; they were lectured. That style of government could lead only to confrontation and conflict. Only a complete plan for the economy, which meant talking to the unions, would succeed, the newspaper concluded.

Commenting on the warning by Sir Geoffrey Howe and the CBI that wage claims must be lower the *Birmingham Post* says that without acceptance of the need for restraint Britain cannot hope to regain the competitiveness it has lost.

The New York Times said in an editorial yesterday that what is happening in Iran is infamous. "The clerical zealots in Iran are now systematically slaughtering President Bani-Sadr's supporters. This mayhem is a message in cold blood for the Iranian middle classes and armed forces: *There will be no tolerance for* organized challenge when the 'Islamic Republic' elects a new President on July 24.

Premium Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday are: £100,000: Number 13YW 221109 (winner comes from Angus); £50,000: 21RF 340568 (East Sussex); £25,000: 7QS 294674 (Cheshire).

Today's anniversaries

The Trade Union Act passed, 1871. Thomas Henry Huxley died at Eastbourne, 1895.

Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December 25 and 26 and Good Friday by Times Newspapers Limited, London WC1X 8EZ.

Weather

The general situation: Pressure will remain high to W of Britain with frontal troughs affecting some N and E parts.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia: Occasional rain, becoming mainly dry with bright intervals; wind mainly N to NW, moderate to fresh; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Central S, Central N England, Midlands: Light rain in places, becoming dry with bright periods; wind NW, light or moderate; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Showers, chiefly on coasts, dying out later; wind N to NW, moderate, very cool; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Channel Islands, SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Dry, bright or sunny intervals; wind mainly NW, light to moderate; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Becoming cloudy with a little light rain in places later; wind NW, moderate; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy with rain later; wind variable or W, light or moderate; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Mostly dry with some sunshine in S. Rain at times in N, rather cool.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind N, fresh or strong with local gales; sea rough. English Channel (E): Wind N, moderate or fresh; sea moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N, moderate; sea slight.

Sun rises: 4.46 am. Sun sets: 9.21 pm. Moon sets: 6.37 pm. Moon rises: 9.6 am. New moon: July 1.

Lighting up time

London 9.51 pm to 4.17 am
Bristol 10.01 pm to 4.27 am
Edinburgh 10.32 pm to 4.01 am
Manchester 10.12 pm to 4.13 am
Penzance 10.6 pm to 4.46 am

London

SATURDAY
Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 15C (59F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 7 pm, 51 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, .02in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 3.6hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,017 millibars, steady.

YESTERDAY
Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 14C (57F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 7 pm, 64 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 4.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,018.3 millibars, steady.

1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	14	57	Inverness	c	11	52
Birmingham	f	15	59	Jersey	f	15	59
Blackpool	f	15	59	London	c	12	54
Bristol	f	16	61	Manchester	c	13	55
Cardiff	c	14	57	Newcastle	c	11	52
Edinburgh	c	14	57	Perth	f	18	64
Glasgow	c	15	59	Ronaldsway	c	12	54
Guernsey	s	13	55				

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation and direction of setting.

London: COS, 2nd stage (June 30): 2.57-3.1; SSW; 50SW; NNW. 22.25-22.30; SSE; 40NE; N.

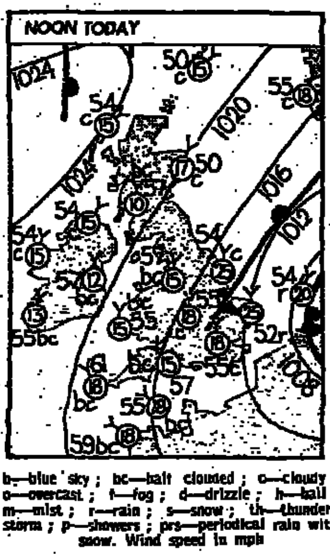
Cosmos 1220 (June 30): 3.29-3.38; SW; 60WNW; NE.

Manchester: COS, 2nd stage (June 30): 2.57-3.1; SSW; 45W; NNW.

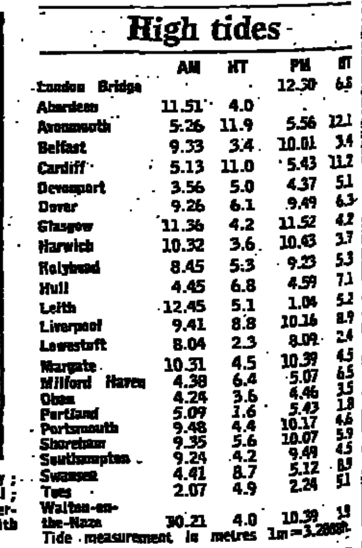
Cosmos 1220 (June 30): 3.29-3.38; SW; 75NNE; NE.

Supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University, Birmingham.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.



High tides

[illegible]

At the resorts

[illegible]

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder storms.

[illegible]